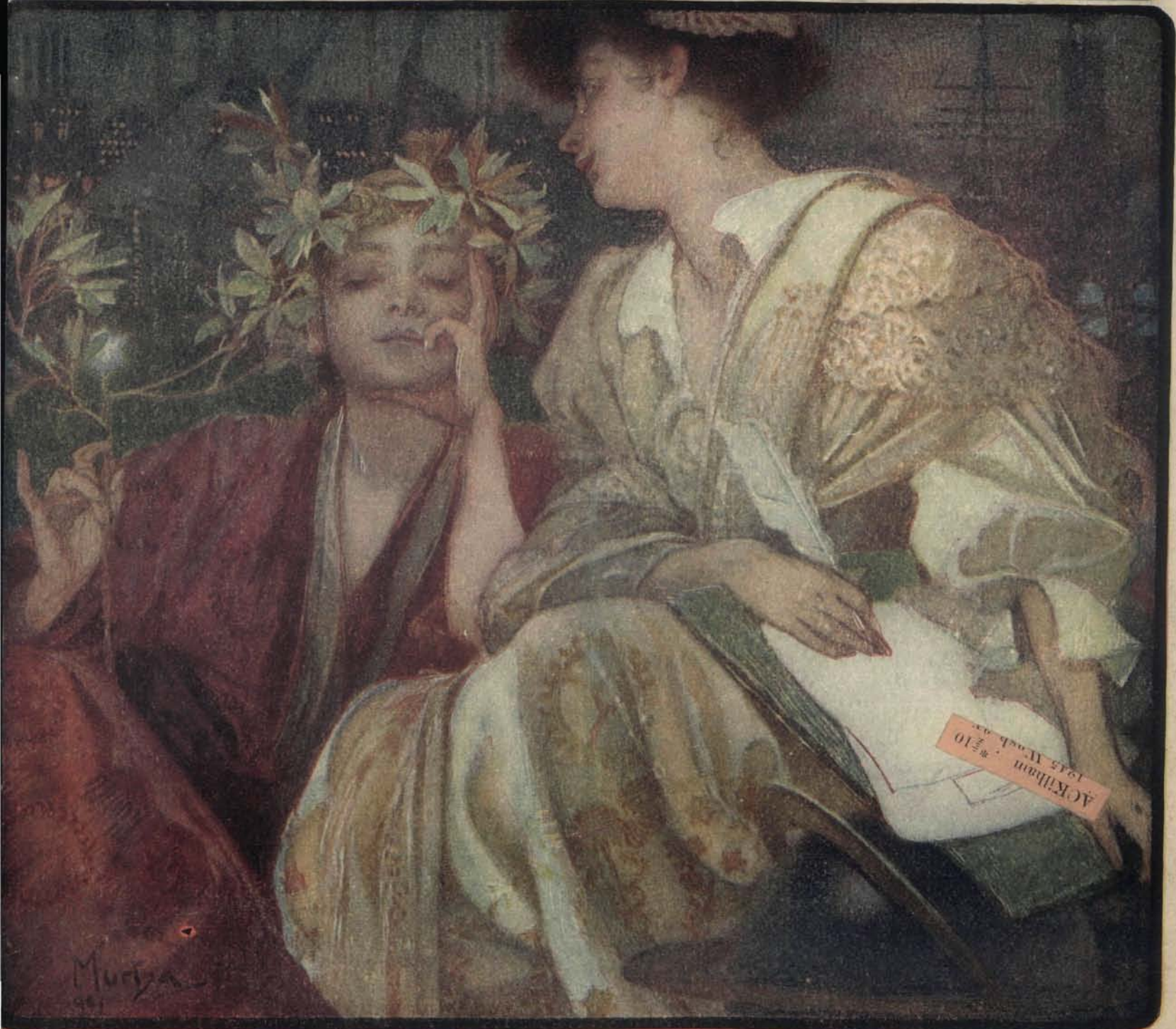


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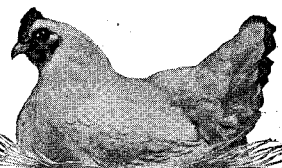


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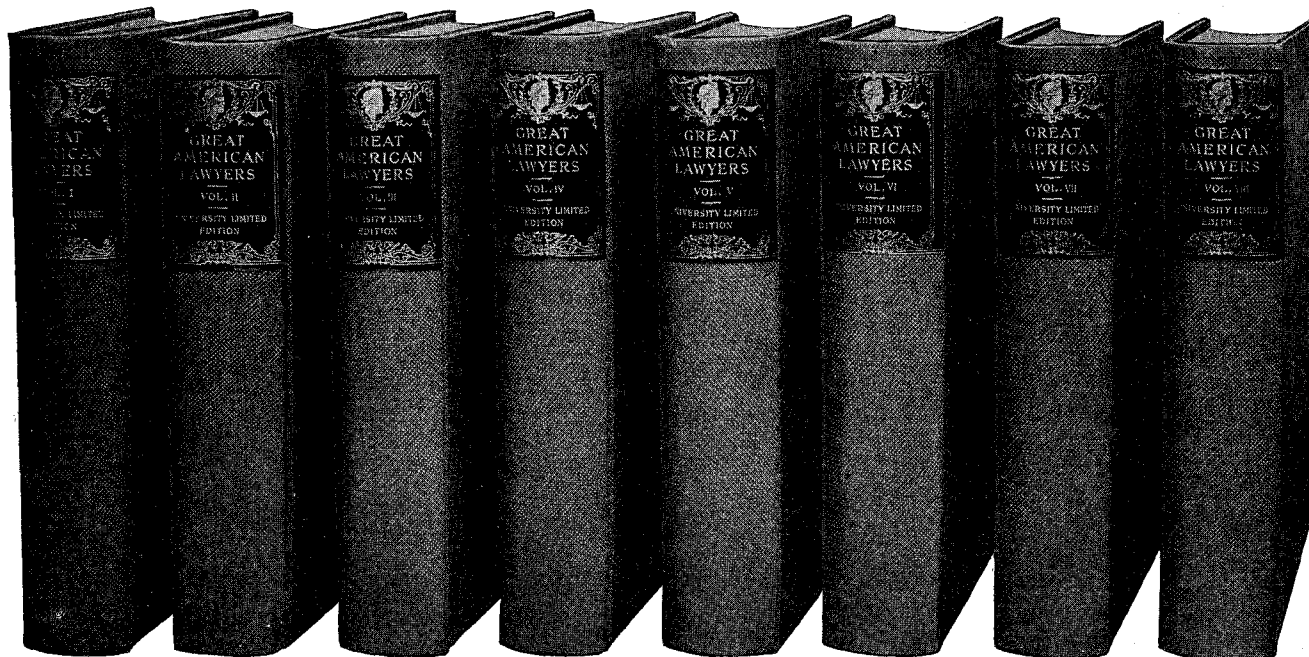
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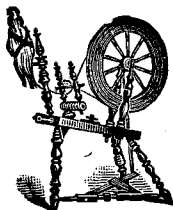
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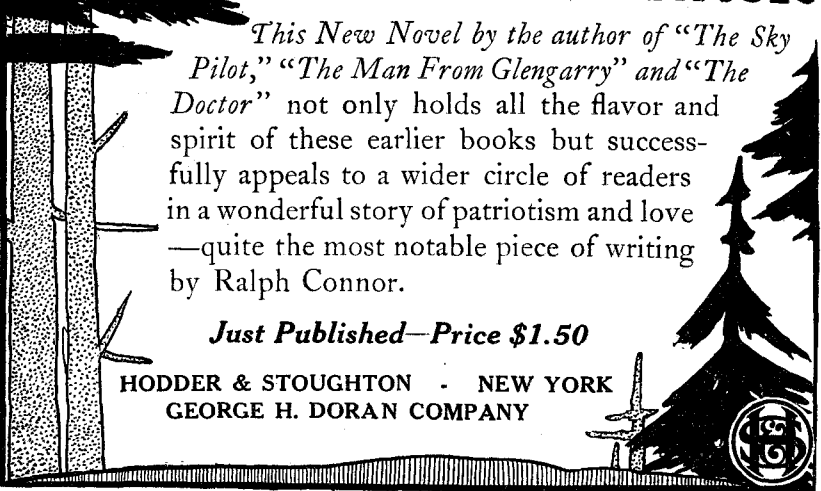
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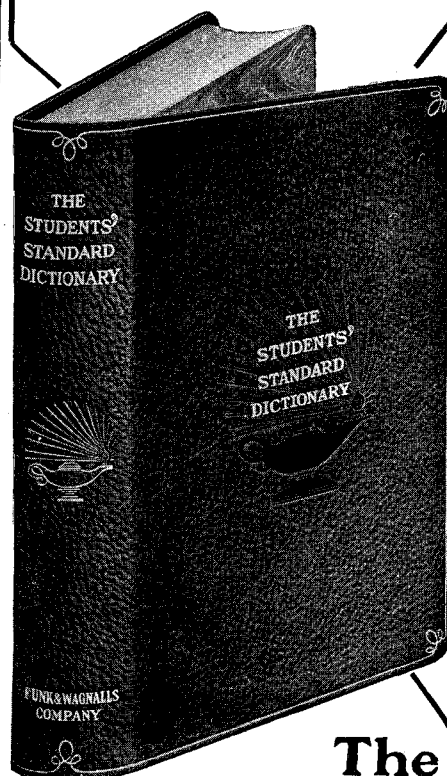
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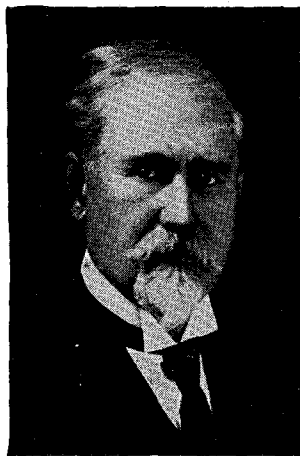
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WHILE a pean of jubilation might have been expected in response to the Government's legal victory over the Standard Oil Company, a note of bewilderment and uncertainty seems to mark the comment of the press as a whole. Even *The Call*, the leading Socialist organ of New York, receives the news with cynical indifference. "Orders to dissolve trusts," it remarks, "have been issued again and again, but the trusts have never yet failed to discover a method enabling them to maintain their existence."

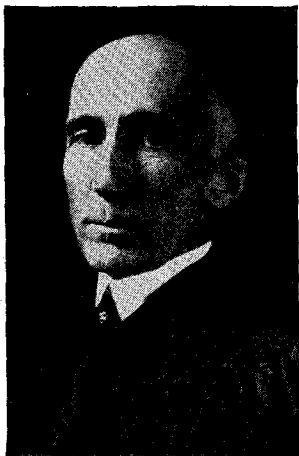
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More definite comment, of course, is to be looked for after the Supreme Court has passed upon the verdict, but just at present exultation over another court victory for the Sherman Antitrust Law is somewhat dampened by the knowledge that the virtue of that law in its present form is under grave suspicion. It will be



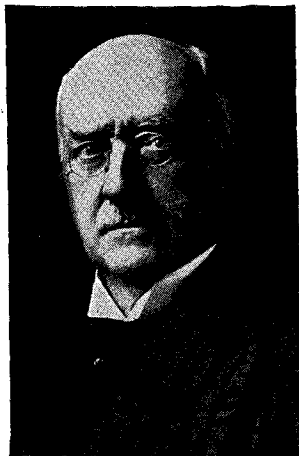
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THE JUDGES WHO ORDERED THE DISSOLUTION OF THE STANDARD OIL TRUST.

The indecisive note in the newspaper comment does not seem to indicate any friendliness toward Standard Oil, but rather a conviction that the present law and the recent verdict are either inadequate, or else inimical to legitimate as well as illegitimate business. As stated in our last issue, after three years of litigation, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals orders the dissolution of the Standard-Oil Trust as an illegal combination in restraint of trade. According to the verdict the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is enjoined from exercising any control or influence over the acts of its subsidiary companies, and these subsidiary companies are enjoined from paying any dividends to the New Jersey company. But "the defendants are not prohibited by this decree from distributing ratably to the shareholders of the princi-

remembered that no less a foe of corporate iniquity than Theodore Roosevelt has said that the Sherman Law hits wide of the mark through its failure to distinguish between "good" and "bad" trusts; and President Taft in one of his recent speeches urged an amendment to remedy this defect. "It is no mere coincidence," remarks the *Boston Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), "that the day which saw this decision made public was the day upon which the newspapers published Attorney-General Wickersham's program defining the Government's constructive policy upon the antitrust question." According to the Attorney-General's proposed definition: "When two or more persons combine to prevent a third from engaging in trade or commerce except upon terms and conditions prescribed by the combination and take some action to carry out the purposes

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

of such combination"—then there is a private wrong, or a crime, according to the effect produced. "Now the Supreme Court may decree the meaningless Sherman Law to mean this," suggests *The Transcript*; "or if Congress is wise and sane it may enact this



GREATEST "CONTROL" IN THE WORLD.
—From the New York American.

into law or pass some statute whose effect will be not dissimilar." According to the same paper the Circuit-Court's decision is little better than "a Procrustean test for honest men to die by." To many other Eastern papers the chief lesson of the Standard-Oil decision seems to be that the Antitrust Law must be amended. In its present form, these papers say, it has become more and more of an enigma during the nineteen years it has been on the statute-books, and until its scope is finally and authoritatively defined we can have no assurance of business peace in this country. Emphasizing the need of amending the Antitrust Law if the Supreme Court sustains its latest interpretation, *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) says:

"The commanding commercial position of the United States is due to the strength and efficiency of its industrial combinations.

"It is time for Congress to declare that business combinations which eliminate wasteful competition without interfering with the freedom of competition, which tend to increase rather than restrict trade, are lawful."

The Standard-Oil decision, following the Northern-Securities decision and the decision in the Tobacco-Trust case, is generally accepted by the press as dealing the finishing blow to the "holding company." What will be the next device, the editors ask, by which the laws in defense of competition will be evaded and the ends of industrial centralization achieved? But whatever the sequel, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) rejoices that "now at last apparently the United States Supreme Court must squarely face and pass upon the question of the precise scope of the Antitrust Law in relation not to railroads or to labor, but to those 'trusts' which the people and the law-makers had in mind when the act of 1890 was adopted." The issue is so broadly presented in this Standard-Oil decision, it goes on to say, that "evasion of the most vital questions involved in the Antitrust Law can not longer be indulged in." To quote further:

"The decision seems to rest on the ground merely that the company is a combination, through stock ownership, of a score or so of other companies which would otherwise be competing concerns. But this is a feature, in greater or less degree, of nearly all the great combinations. It is a feature of the Steel Trust, of the Sugar Trust, of the proposed Copper Trust now being formed, and so

on to the end of a long industrial chapter. How do these trusts stand under this decision? What is there about it which differentiates and saves them?"

In the opinion of the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) the effect of Judge Sanborn's decision is "destructive." The same paper adds that "the really interesting thing is not what has happened, but 'what next?'"

If the verdict of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Standard-Oil case embodies sound law, remarks the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "practically all the large corporations engaged in interstate commerce are organized in an illegal manner," since most of them employ to a greater or less degree the "holding company" principle.

Recalling that the Constitution requires the President to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks:

"The singular condition in this country, therefore, is that it is at the present moment the sworn duty of President Taft to destroy a very great part of its business, to frighten capital by such a multitude of prosecutions that it would seek shelter in holes or take flight beyond seas. If Congress is unwilling to see the President deal this deadly blow at the prosperity of the country, the remedy lies in its own hands. It can amend the law, as it has been urged to do both by President Roosevelt and by President Taft."

What would be the result, asks the New York *Commercial*—which is regarded as a Standard-Oil organ—if the apparent purpose of the court to restore competition between the Standard's subsidiary companies should prove effective? Answering its own question, it says:

"Under sharp or fierce competition among seventy-odd oil companies and oil-carriers many of them would have to be operated at a loss or else go out of business; for under the law as interpreted they could not sell out to the Standard or to each other and could not combine with each other in order to effect economies and to reduce or to meet the competition—for that would be 'in restraint of trade'—and eventually there would be chaos in the oil business here in the United States.

"We don't believe the American people, as a whole, want to see that sort of competition."

Among the papers, however, which do not hesitate to proclaim the decision a great and significant victory for the people are the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), which thinks that "real monopolies will always be impossible in this country," the Washington *Times* (Ind.), which asserts that the decision will strengthen the Sherman



"C. Q. D."
—Macauley in the New York World.



EASILY MOVED.

—Carr in the *Pittsburg Sun*.

TRYING TO CARRY WATER ON BOTH SHOULDERS.

—Donahey in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

A PROBLEM IN EQUILIBRIUM.

Law in the affections of the people, the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), the *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.), the *Chicago News* (Ind.), the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.) and *Press* (Rep.), the *St. Joseph's News Press* (Ind.), and the *Chicago Tribune* (Ind. Rep.). The latter paper rejoices that the Government has secured an order for the dissolution of "the most powerful, stubborn, and odious of American trusts." Even the eventual dissolution of the offending corporation, remarks the *St. Louis Republic* (Dem.), "will not undo its nefarious work." But "the American nation has ceased to call piracy evolution and begun to call it crime," it adds, "and that is much." "The wholesome effect of Judge Sanborn's opinion in discouraging and deterring incipient combinations to stifle competition will be immediate," predicts the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.). In the opinion of Attorney-General Wickersham the decision "amounts to an industrial Magna Charta," and Thomas W. Lawson proclaims confidently that now "Standard Oil's jig is up."

JEWS AND THE WHITE-SLAVE TRADE

REFERENCES in a much-discussed magazine article to the part played by Jews in the white-slave traffic, of which this city is said to be the great distributing center, have called forth some vigorous comment from the Jewish press. In the article mentioned, the author, Mr. George Kibbe Turner, states that New York's lower East Side, a predominantly Jewish section, has grown to be "the chief recruiting-ground for the so-called white-slave trade in the United States, and probably in the world." This community is peculiarly subject to such exploitation, he explains, "because in it lives the newest body of immigrants and the greatest supply of unprotected young girls in the city." Further:

"The chief ambition of the new Jewish family in America is to educate its sons. To do this the girls must go to work at the earliest possible date, and from the population of 350,000 Jews east of the Bowery tens of thousands of young girls go out into the shops."

Protesting hotly against "the religious classification of vice" a New York correspondent of *The Jewish Comment* (Baltimore) declares Mr. Turner's statement to be "a flagrant and despicable libel against the Jews"; and he goes on to say:

"I firmly believe that there is as much immorality among the Gentiles as there is among the Jews; that vice is as prevalent in the ranks of society, and the middle classes, as it is in the slums. While the people of intelligence conceal their vices, the ignorant people are being found out, and it remains for the reformers to

begin their work in the upper classes, among the people who ought to appreciate the beauty of clean living, and set the example to the wretches whose greatest crime is ignorance."

The editor of the same paper, however, refuses to fall into "the common Jewish journalistic method of getting rid of an unpleasant situation by applying to the one who calls our attention to it harsh names." He then proceeds to discuss the subject in a vein somewhat different from that of his correspondent:

"Mr. Turner has not brought up a new subject. The Council of Jewish Women and the B'nai B'rith have been hammering at the so-called 'white-slave traffic' for years, and London is now in the throes of a similar agitation. . . . Where he has hurt the cause has been in the reckless and sweeping way in which he has made the gravest charges. No one, with a true sympathy for the unfortunate victims, or for the large number of respectable people who are sensitive for the good name of the Jew, would have exploited his few facts in so brazen a manner, even for the purpose of making *blasé* politicians sit up and take notice."

In a sermon quoted in *The American Hebrew* (New York), Dr. J. L. Magnes declares that "the Jew has never traded in the virtue of his women"—Mr. Turner having said that the white-slave trade numbered many of that race among its exploiters as well as among its victims. Broaching the subject before the Central Conference of American Rabbis recently in session in New York, Rabbi Solomon Foster said:

"It were idle to deny and cowardly not to face the charges brought. There are among our people, or among those born of our people, some who are connected with this heinous traffic. I do not believe from the statistics I have been able to compile that they are in such numbers as some recent statements would lead the public to believe. But we must be on the alert, and let it be our blest task to burn out from our midst this dreadful stain."

Before the same body its president, Rabbi David Philipson, of Cincinnati, dwelt upon the necessity for concerted action on the part of the Jews against the iniquitous trade. He said in part:

"The Jewish world has been stirred from center to circumference by the recent disclosures of the part Jews have played in pursuance of the white-slave traffic. Tho there be many non-Jews engaged in this nefarious business, still that there should be any Jews whatever concerned in these well-nigh incredible transactions is so at variance with our traditions that it had been strange indeed if this *chilul hashem* had not called forth a cry of horror and condemnation from many places.

"In Turkey the new chief rabbi, Haim Nahoum, has taken steps toward putting a stop to the horrible traffic; in England Dr. Herman Adler, the chief rabbi, denounced scathingly at a great public meeting the miscreants who, Jews in name but not in faith, are

the very scum of humanity; in Chicago a number of our own members in conjunction with public-spirited Jewish laymen of that community are now sharing in a campaign for the stamping out of this evil and the vindication of the Jewish name. The chastity of the Jewish woman and the purity of the Jewish home are among our most cherished legacies. The evil, it appears, has spread to many of our cities. It must be met and battled with everywhere as now in Chicago. Who more than the synagogues through the rabbis should be in the van in a movement like this?"

JUSTICE BREWER FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

"FEMALE suffrage will come," declares Supreme Court Justice David J. Brewer. This will happen "not fully at once," he goes on to explain, "but by varying steps." Not only does the Justice predict ultimate success for the present widespread movement for equal rights. He welcomes it. Probably no other man of equally high public office in this country has so declared himself in print. "Speaking abstractly," he writes in *The Ladies' World* (New York), "it is difficult to see how the capacity to vote, and to vote wisely, depends on the mere matter of sex, or that that fact alone decides for or against female suffrage." Admitting, however, that "whatever may be the abstract right, the real question is a practical one," he reviews the working of woman's suffrage where it has been tried, and finds that "it has not been hurtful." It has even "helped a little; perhaps more than can easily be particularized." The movement, he points out, has passed beyond the stage of ridicule, and we hear no more of its advocates as "short-haired women and long-haired men." Those who oppose it no longer do so flippantly, but seriously. They assert that women as a body do not want the franchise, and they point to the fact that in 1907 the legislatures of sixteen States defeated bills for woman's suffrage, and that again, in 1908, similar action was taken in eight States. Justice Brewer also cites the objections that "there are some duties incumbent upon citizenship which women could not discharge, others the discharge of which would often be embarrassing, and still others in which they would likely be more influenced by sympathy than justice." But all these things, he argues, are "true to no small extent of both sexes." Thus:

"Old age relieves the man from military, fireman, and juror serv-

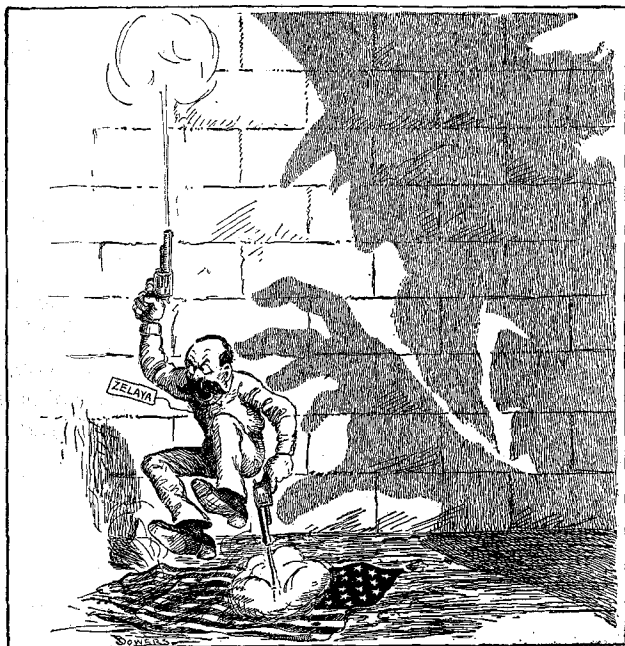
ices. So do sickness and physical injuries. Sympathy does not always blind the judgment. Is not a masculine juror fully as likely to be influenced by the pretty face and tears of a woman litigant as a feminine juror would be by anything in the appearance or conduct of a male party to an action? My experience tells me that the most dangerous adversary a man has in a lawsuit is an attractive woman. And is sympathy, especially in criminal matters, always an enemy of justice?"

In the four States that have granted woman's suffrage—Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho—the Justice points out that there has been no organized effort to repeal the grant. Taking Colorado as the most representative of these States, he analyzes conditions there:

"While males preponderate, the preponderation is comparatively small. It has a large commercial city, another, a manufacturing center, while mining is a large industry. It has a large population as compared with the other suffrage States, both actually and relatively to its area. There is to be found in at least two cities the congestion of population which gives rise to some of the most troublesome questions of the day. It has led quite a turbulent life. More than once has the military been called out to preserve order, and many instances of grievous outrages have been recorded. Intemperance and the social evil are abundant. What, under such circumstances, has woman's suffrage accomplished? This is a question more easily asked than answered. Woman has not forced her way into politics, tho she has held some minor offices and discharged their duties acceptably. There is much talk of sending one of their leaders, a cultivated and practical woman, to Congress at the next election. According to the best information I can get, her influence on political life has been mainly in the way of restraint, preventing the nomination of unworthy persons."

The last fifty years, he goes on to say, have witnessed a great change in the position of women. During that time "they have entered into the active life of the world." Of the future he says:

"Female suffrage will come. Not fully at once, but by varying steps. Woman's broader education, her increasing familiarity with business and in public affairs, will lead to it. And why not? The chief reply is the home. God forbid that it should be jeopardized, for upon it in all its fulness depends the best social life. In fact, it is the basis upon which growing humanity depends. And in it woman must ever be the great factor, the unchallenged queen. But female suffrage will not debase the home or lessen its power and influence. On the other hand, it will introduce a refining and uplifting power into our political life."



HIS FINISH.

—Bowers in the Jersey Journal.



GOING SOUTH.

—Thorndike in the Baltimore American.

COMING EVENTS IN NICARAGUA.

ZELAYA'S EXECUTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

PRESIDENT ZELAYA'S execution of two American citizens for alleged participation in the Nicaraguan revolution has, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), "played



LEONARD GROCE,

One of the two American citizens summarily executed by President Zelaya. Mr. Groce is said to have owned mining properties in Nicaragua valued at \$250,000.

into the hands of our Government" inasmuch as it "affords the occasion for a work of correction which the situation in Nicaragua has long called for and which all Europe would be delighted to have us do." While we must not disregard the sensibilities of Latin-America, adds the same paper, neither must we shirk our duty to civilization in dealing with Nicaragua, "the most unsettled, demoralized, and demoralizing member of the stormy Central American group." To what extent this point of view is shared by the State Department it is impossible to say, but Washington dispatches tell us that nine United States war-ships are to be assembled in Nicaraguan waters in readiness, if necessary, to compel reparation.

Three of these war-ships are already on the spot, and it is said that our Government is only waiting for President Zelaya's official explanation before taking definitely aggressive action. So far the only statement given to the press by Secretary Knox is the following, published soon after the news of the shooting of Leonard Groce and Leroy Cannon became known:

"In case certain representations of fact which have been made to the Department concerning the Groce and Cannon case are verified through inquiries the Department has made, the Government will at once prepare a demand on the Nicaraguan Government for reparation for the death of the two men."

The official information for which the State Department is waiting has been anticipated in a cable dispatch from President Zelaya to William Randolph Hearst, in which the former desires to make known to the American people through the medium of Mr. Hearst's papers "the grave motive of my Government for executing the Americans, Cannon and Groce," and thereby "to counteract the effect of intentional false reports given by the enemies of my Government." This dispatch says:

"The revolutionists occupied a strong position at the mouth of the River San Juan with a view to blow up the steamers conveying Government troops.

"One mine was exploded near the *Diamante*, which had 500 soldiers on board.

"Cannon and Groce were captured in the act and confessed voluntarily their guilt.

"They were tried by court-martial, were given every legal privilege to introduce an ample defense, and sentence was pronounced according to military code.

"Cannon had taken part in various revolutions in 1897.

"The Government of Honduras pardoned him on the express condition that he would abstain in future from Central American civil-war troubles.

"When Cannon and Groce were captured they were serving as officers with the revolutionists."

Says a Washington dispatch which appears in the New York *American* simultaneously with Zelaya's statement:

"As a matter of fact, Cannon and Groce were serving as volunteers, with the rank of colonels, in the revolutionary army, and according to the international code of warfare should have been treated merely as prisoners of war.

"Zelaya's cable to Mr. Hearst gives President Taft and Secretary Knox all the information that is required."

Editorially the same paper remarks:

"The President of the Nicaraguan Republic has shot to death two citizens of the United States and has no reparation or apology to offer for the crime.

"He has fairly posted his country with flaming placards denouncing the United States and stirring up bitterness and violence against American citizens.

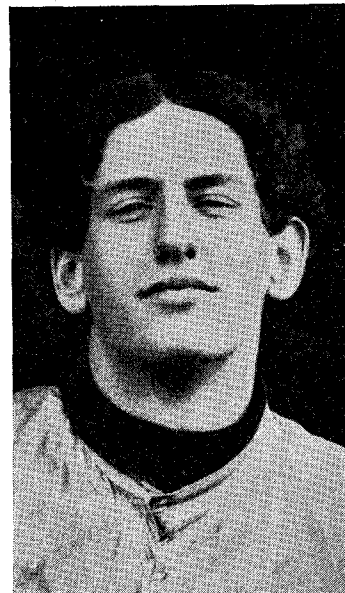
"He has, according to general report, arrested, not on his own soil, but upon the territory of Costa Rica, the American citizens whom he subsequently shot to death.

"And he is now waylaying our national dispatches and making it impossible for our American ministers and consuls to communicate important facts to the home Government at Washington.

"The President of the Republic of Nicaragua has in these several acts declared war against this Republic. He is persecuting and killing our citizens, and that is making war essentially upon our country. Until or unless it is displaced, the Zelaya administration means the Government officially, and that Government, through its head, is in a state of active hostility toward this Government.

"For many reasons, present and recent, it is absolutely indispensable to future tranquillity that the American Government should make an example of the Zelaya Government, and so establish its prestige and power and at the same time mark the definite limit of its future patience and forbearance with the arrogance and ingratitude of Nicaragua and several other South American States.

"It is just as well for Nicaragua and its fellows to know



LEROY CANNON,

Shot by Zelaya's orders for serving as an officer with the revolutionary forces. Three years ago his Nicaraguan estate, worth \$20,000, was confiscated.



PRESIDENT ZELAYA IN HIS COUNCIL CHAMBER.



WELL PROTECTED.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia North American.



OH, WHAT A CHANCE!
—Bradley in the Chicago News.

WHERE PUNISHMENT FALLS IN THE SUGAR CASE.

that there is a limit to American patience and American good-will."

The Washington Post sees in the evidences of diplomatic and military activity "a rapid development of plans for the pacification of Central America," which would entail "full redress for the execution of two Americans—an act of 'unwarranted savagery,' an official statement declares—and the complete effacement of President Zelaya, the mad-brained evil genius of Pan-America." On the other hand the New York Sun, Times, and World sound warning notes against hasty or undiplomatic action. Says The World:

"It has never been admitted in international law that a citizen of one country stirring up civil strife in another could claim immunity from punishment by the intercession of his own Government."

"As Secretary of State, Lewis Cass neither prevented nor punished the execution of General Walker, the American filibuster, in Honduras in 1860. As Minister to Mexico, fifteen years earlier, Waddy Thompson obtained the release of the Texans of the Santa Fé expedition not as a matter of right but of favor and friendliness. But the successful raid on Panama, the backing up of the Asphalt Trust in Venezuela, and other signs of a 'vigorous policy' toward our Southern neighbors seem to show that a new spirit reigns in the State Department in Washington."

Our dealings with Nicaragua, remarks the New York Globe, should be "prompt and decisive enough to make her aware that she is as accountable for her action as a stronger nation of similar character and reputation, but not more accountable than it would be." The Globe goes on to say:

"The real interest of the case centers upon the indirect rather than the direct effects of the execution. The peculiar relations of the Central American States give to every incident of this kind an importance that it would not otherwise possess. It may affect only the internal interests of the State immediately concerned. But there is always the chance that such an incident may set in motion a train of events that will lead to the transformation of the political relations of every one of the Central American States. The constitutions of all of them make provision for the ultimate restoration of the Federal Republic of Central America."

"What right," asks The Sun, "have American citizens to participate in hostilities against the *de facto* government of the country?"

"If they were living there, pursuing business affairs under the protection of the laws and otherwise committed to the processes of the local government, how does it happen that they were caught

in arms against the régime from which they had originally derived their rights? If these American citizens were caught *flagrante delicto*, what then were the extenuating circumstances?"

Several dispatches state that both Cannon and Groce had some time ago incurred Zelaya's displeasure by resisting his extortionate demands. One version of the story of the shooting is as follows:

"Zelaya put a price of \$25,000 each on the heads of the two Americans and went so far as to violate international law by sending soldiers across the frontier into Costa Rica to effect the capture of the objects of his hatred.

"Cast into jail and flogged and tortured, they were shot to death without the semblance of a trial over the protests of the American Consul and over the protest of Zelaya's own Minister of Foreign Affairs. Even General Toledo, into whose hands the captors of the Americans delivered them, refused to obey the order to shoot the prisoners without trial. He chose the alternative of placing them in the front ranks of his own forces during a battle, where they would be exposed to the fire of the revolutionary attack being made by General Chamerro. But they escaped unscathed. Then they were sent to El Castillo Fort and locked in the dungeon, whence they emerged only to march to an ignoble death."

MR. ROOT'S WARNING AGAINST CENTRALIZATION—

Three years ago Mr. Elihu Root, then Secretary of State under the Roosevelt Administration, delivered before the Pennsylvania Society a speech which was almost unanimously interpreted by the press as a brief for the greater centralization of governmental power in Washington. As such centralization was involved in many of the Roosevelt reform policies, Mr. Root was thought to have assumed the rôle of official apologist. But from the unmistakable tenor of his speech in New York last week before the National Civic Federation, it now becomes evident that when in his earlier address he pointed to the growing encroachments of the Federal authority in the field of State rights, he was merely defining a tendency, not defending it. The New York Evening Sun welcomes his latest pronouncement as "a noteworthy restatement of the most vital and important truth of our national life." Sound-ing his warning against the present drift toward centralization, Senator Root said:

"The framework of our Government aimed to preserve at once the strength and protection of a great national power, and the blessing and the freedom and the personal independence of local

self-government. It aimed to do that by preserving in the Constitution the sovereign powers of the separate States.

"Are we to reform our constitutional system so as to put in Federal hands the control of all the business that passes over state lines? If we do, where is our local self-government? If we do, how is the central Government at Washington going to be able to discharge the duties that will be imposed upon it?"

"Already the Administration, already the judicial power, already the legislative branches of our Government are driven to the limit of their power to deal intelligently with the subjects that are before them.

"This country is too great, its population too numerous, its interests too vast and complicated already, to say nothing of the enormous increases that we can see before us in the future, to be governed as to the great range of our daily affairs, from one central power in Washington.

"After all, the ultimate object of all governments is the home. I am not willing for the sake of facilitating transaction of any kind of business to overturn limitations that have been set by the Constitution—wisely set—between the powers of the National and State Governments.

"Great is our nation. Let it exercise its constitutional powers to the fullest limit, but do not let us in our anxiety for efficiency cast away, break down, reject, those limits which are to us the control of our homes, of our own domestic affairs, of our own local governments. For there, in the last analysis, under the protecting power of our great nation, there must be formed the character of free, independent, liberty-loving citizens upon whom our Republic must depend for its perpetuity."

TO MEND OR END FOOTBALL

"THIRTY deaths, 216 players injured, 12 broken collar-bones, 8 broken noses, 12 broken legs, 19 broken ribs, 9 broken arms, 19 broken ankles, 13 broken shoulders, 8 broken wrists, 8 broken fingers, 6 broken hands, and 3 broken jaws." This is not a list of the casualties of a battle, remarks the *Washington Star*, but merely the "score of an athletic game," which is supposed to be "a stimulus to manhood, a developer of youthful brawn, and a builder of character." A table prepared by the *Chicago Tribune* and revised to include later casualties shows 30 deaths from football during the season just ended and 69 serious injuries, while in 1907 there were 14 deaths and 131 injuries, and in 1908 13 deaths and 134 injuries. The large proportion of fatal injuries, and the death of Cadet Byrne in so prominent a match as that between Harvard and West Point, lend unusual vigor to the customary post-season editorials on football. After calling attention to the long list of those killed or maimed upon the gridiron this fall the *Baltimore Sun* makes this comparison:

"In the battle of Manila Bay Admiral Dewey's fleet was under fire for seven hours and only six men were wounded and none killed. In the great naval battle at Santiago the American loss was one man killed and about a dozen wounded. Football would seem, therefore, more dangerous to the life and limbs of young American citizens than actual warfare."

The game "must be ended or mended," asserts the *Raleigh News and Observer*, while the *Atlanta Georgian* joins the crusade against football in its present form by saying that when the game "degenerates into ruffianism and becomes positively homicidal, it is time to cry—'Halt!'" The *New York Evening Post* demands that the game of football "be transformed without a day's delay," so as to make it "a sport of gentlemen and not a battle of toughs." The growing demand for safer and saner rules than those now governing the game is noticed by the *Augusta Chronicle*, which adds:

"The game can scarcely be considered worth the candle, especially when the candle happens to be human life of a very high and valuable order. . . . The life of one bright, wholesome, promising young man, endowed with the qualities which fit him for membership of his university eleven, is a serious and awful loss, to which a century of football games can not be compared in value.

"The consensus of opinion appears to be that unless something can be done to make the game less of a menace to the lives of the players the game itself will have to be killed."

While there seems to be substantial unanimity in favor of changing the rules, there is a wide variety of opinion on the nature and extent of such changes. Many editors urge the elimination of the "mass play" or its reduction to a practicable minimum, by which, the *New York Sun* believes, "football will gain immensely as a spectacle, and the casualties will be agreeably less." While such modification along the lines of the sweeping changes of the winter of 1905-6 which brought in the so-called "new game," finds much favor, yet such eminent authorities as ex-Captain Hogan, of Yale, and "Big Bill" Edwards, of Princeton, find the open game in large measure responsible for these fatal accidents. A football player writing to the *New York Evening Sun* urges the abolition of the



DOWN!

—Johnson in the *Philadelphia North American*.

dangerous "flying tackle." Besides such changes in the game itself, we note suggestions of State regulation of football, the elimination of intercollegiate contests, and the prohibition of football among boys of high-school age. There are those, however, who do not believe the game can be made safe by any tinkering with the rules. Thus Col. John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate guerrilla leader, is reported as saying in a recent interview:

"If the danger is eliminated, nothing will be left of the game. The danger is not only the chief but the only attraction to the mob that gathers to witness it. . . ."

"The defenders of such sport say, 'It develops the manhood of youth.' I deny it unless by manhood they mean physical strength. My idea of manhood is a sense of honor and courage, and such qualities may exist in a weak body.

"The difference between the past and the present in great American universities is the distance between Stonewall Jackson and John L. Sullivan. Football simply develops the brute dormant in human nature and puts the player on a level with an Eskimo or a polar bear."

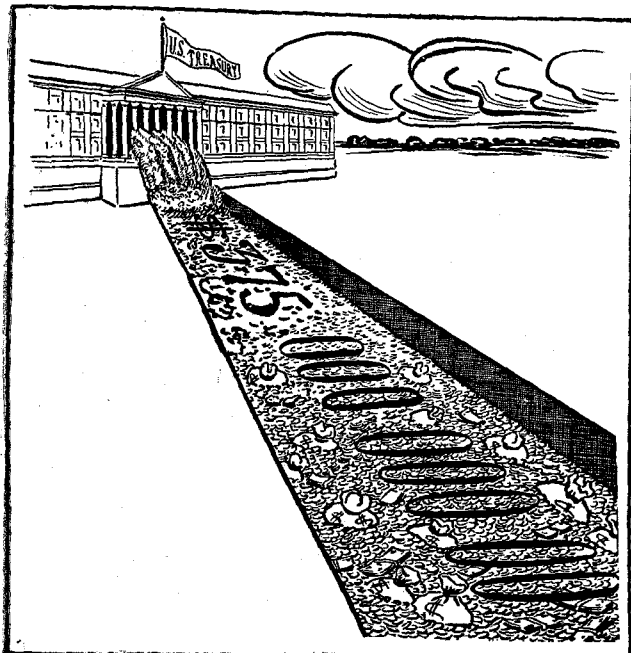
On the other hand, the *Chicago Tribune* deplores what it calls "the hysterical method of wholesale denunciation" in approaching the subject. The *Houston Post*, while conceding the desirability of reform, finds that some degree of danger seems to be the "real soul of every sport which requires the use of physical strength" and continues:

"Those of us who lead the flabby life scarcely appreciate the intoxicating charm of a game like football, where thousands of

friends of both teams are wrought to the highest tension of excitement as they cheer their favorites to the limit of endeavor."

The *New York World* also takes up the cudgels in defense of the game, saying:

"Being a boy is an extra-hazardous occupation at all times, and it is by no means certain that the denial of this outlet of boyish energy will improve matters. The game has many faults, but its



THE PANAMA CANAL.

De Zayas in the *New York World*.

manifest good points should prevent its indiscriminate condemnation. No juvenile sport makes for manliness to a greater extent. As the president of Princeton well says, 'Football is too fine a game to be abolished offhand.' It should be possible to find some middle ground of compromise between continuing football in its present state of dangerous development and making it a crime by law."

HIGHER ESTIMATES AT PANAMA

THE news from the observatories that the people of Mars have just built three new canals inspires one reflective editor to remark that they must be fabulously rich, or else must have some secret of canal construction that it would pay us to discover. This envious feeling is caused by the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission that the Panama Canal will probably cost \$375,201,000. A few years ago the estimate was \$200,000,000, and the editors are wondering what it will be a few years hence. The *Boston Transcript*, reckoning the expenditure by the French at some \$300,000,000 before we took hold, and putting our outlay at \$400,000,000, remarks that "it is not too much to say that the piercing of the Isthmus will represent the expenditure of the greater part of \$1,000,000,000," and it contrasts this with the \$84,000,000 that it cost to open the Suez waterway. The paragraph in the report explaining the increased estimate runs as follows:

"This estimate shows that nearly 50 per cent. more work is necessary in order to complete the canal than was contemplated by the original estimate, and that the unit prices, due to labor conditions, cost of materials, and gratuities given the employees, have been increased about 20 per cent. The estimate, as prepared, shows that the total cost of engineering and construction alone sums up to \$297,766,000; to which, if the purchase price and the estimated cost of sanitation and civil government be added, there results the sum of \$375,201,000 as the total cost of the canal."

There is little disposition to complain, however, of this increased expense. "The cost of this great undertaking is not alarming to the public," declares the *Brooklyn Standard Union*, "for it would

be put through if the expense were twice the sum now estimated," and "so long as there is no waste, and graft does not show its head in the Canal Zone, the American people will not grumble." The estimate of \$375,000,000 is at the rate of between \$4 and \$5 apiece for every man, woman, and child in the country, so that a family of five is putting from \$20 to \$25 into the enterprise. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* is not only reconciled to the expense, but would complete the work by a ship subsidy:

"If we are going to build the Canal at all we ought to build it right; therefore the first plans have been revised to provide for a much larger ditch than we started out to dig. In various ways expenses have grown, largely because of the increased cost of material and of the wages of employees.

"But the cost is not regretted. If the Canal will only produce results, there will be no objection to the bills.

"But unless Congress shall realize the situation and provide for the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine, we shall be maintaining that canal for the benefit of foreigners, who will capture the South American and Oriental markets from under our very noses. Indeed, they are doing it now, and the fault lies with Congress."

The *Detroit Free Press* would be happy if it could feel that this larger estimate were the final one; and the *Hartford Times* fore-shadows more increases thus:

"We do not believe that the lock canal will ever be completed with the expenditure of \$400,000,000, and we shall not be surprised if two or three years hence Goethals puts his total up to \$500,000,000. In fact, all these official estimates are not convincing. . . .

"What may be fairly expected, we think, is that the army engineers will be permitted to spend \$500,000,000 on the lock scheme, and that it will then be abandoned and a sea-level canal dug at a cost of \$500,000,000 more.

"When the American people shall have dropt a billion dollars into the jaws of the dredging-machines and steam-shovels at Panama, they will, perhaps, have a waterway for big ships across the Isthmus, and this may be accomplished possibly by 1925."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

CAN the joy ride be classed as race suicide?—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

THE monetary commission would make a tremendous hit if it could reform the price of steak.—*Washington Post*.

IT beats all how the cost of living does go up. Even Panama Canals are \$200,000,000 higher.—*New York World*.

THE \$29,000,000 Uncle John D. saved in the Chicago proceeding will come in handy now to pay his lawyers' fees.—*New York World*.

OUR forest reserve may be seriously endangered by the smoldering fires in the Department of the Interior.—*New York Evening Post*.

YALE's football receipts of \$80,000 for the season reveal one of the main obstacles to the abolition of the game.—*New York World*.

AFTER a long and extremely popular silence, Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, has been heard from again.—*Indianapolis News*.

THE great decision dissolving Standard Oil must really have been important. It got almost as much space in the newspapers as the Yale-Harvard football game.—*New York World*.

IN view of the current exposure of the Sugar Trust, it is to be regretted that the Tennyson exhibition at the library this week contains no autograph copy of "Sweet and Low."—*Newark News*.

A ST. LOUIS woman is reported to be very angry because by mistake she married a cook instead of a count. Some women never do know when they are in luck.—*Des Moines Register and Leader*.

THE committee of professors that has set out to reform Euclid's geometry might begin by including the postulate that a straight line between two terms in the White House leads through East Africa.—*New York Evening Post*.

IF a large part of the charges made by newspapers in connection with the sugar frauds is true, it becomes evident that Mr. Roosevelt could have had some excellent gunning for big game without leaving these shores.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE LITERARY DIGEST says the organs of the revolutionary party in India would cause the bitter, violent, and satiric pamphlets of Queen Anne's time to pale their ineffectual fires. The fellow who wrote that ought to come to North Dakota next year. He would count these fulminations but the sighing of the wind from the Himalayas, beside the detonations, lurid glare, burning lava, that will mark our militant press. He would think he stood amid the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds with Gabriel's trumpet reverberating over the seismic chaos.—*Cando, N. D., Democrat*.

JAPAN'S SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

FOR some time readers of Russian newspapers have been kept at a high pitch of excitement over the possibility of an impending war with Japan. The Japanese are said by the Russian press to be making persistent vigorous preparations for renewed hostilities. Everywhere, in all the nooks and crannies that may lie in the theater of the future war, these Orientals are to be seen,



JAPAN'S ACCORD WITH CHINA OVER MANCHURIA.

"Your rights or your life!"

—Pasquino (Turin).

smiling their eternal, inscrutable, celestial smile, but studying, observing, and thinking dark thoughts and hatching fatal schemes. You see them in Finland. Is it perhaps to fish in troubled waters? In Moscow you find them investigating the Russian prisons, for scientific purposes, they say; in St. Petersburg, studying pedagogics; around the Amur railroad now in the course of construction, observing the methods of Russian engineers. In a word, they follow the movements of the Russian bear with the keenest interest. They pursue Russia like some precious animal which had been caught in the net, but had succeeded in extricating itself with only a few skin bruises.

The above we have on the authority of Mr. Menshikov, the star writer of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg). The Japanese are to be seen not only in European and Asiatic Russia, but also in the northern part of Manchuria—military officers in civilian's clothes, in all sorts of disguises, with note-book and pencil in hand, constantly jotting down things. They penetrate even into Mongolia, and are especially in evidence in that part of it directly adjoining the Russian railway. Menshikov quotes the following report of Chinese officials to their Government concerning Japanese activity in that region:

"Japanese often visit Durbot, all in the guise of travelers, but in reality chiefly occupied with taking down detailed topographical plans. They carefully study the country both in northern and southern Gorlos, and occasionally they go in for the study of the Mongolian language also. Last spring a Japanese cavalry officer, Tsiakoumunma, came to Prince Uda and gave him a present of eight guns and twenty sacks of rice. For this the Prince gave the Japanese officer fourteen horses and put a Chinese officer at his disposal to go out with him to the mountains of Taolai-Toula in search of gold. The Japanese officer found rich ore, and now Japanese capital is exploiting the mines there. The same thing they do in other parts of Mongolia, everywhere following the same tactics, giving the princes small gifts and receiving larger ones in return, and insinuating themselves into their good graces in order to gain a footing in the country. Where they are driven away they come back in secret, and never fail of accomplishing their objects."

Thus it is evident, says Menshikov, that the Japanese are following a well-planned policy of spreading a net of agents and spies over Manchuria and Mongolia to familiarize themselves with the

territory which has come under the influence of Russia. He continues:

"The Japanese try to seize there every avenue of commerce and industry, but first of all the two vital sinews of war—bread and gold. All Japs, even private citizens, are warm patriots. They are all inspired with the idea of the aggrandizement of their country, and wherever they are, they try to be useful to their fatherland. A Jap is a voluntary spy to his Government in all places. That is why the Japanese authorities are so marvelously well informed on everything. Altho we have occupied northern Manchuria a long time, we had to obtain our information about that country from a book by Kavaka, the Japanese Consul-General in Harbin. The entire Japanese colony, it seems, had worked to collect the material for that book. The Chinese authorities see the danger of such a wide system of espionage, but, like the Russian authorities, they take no steps against it. Both great empires tremble before the little enemy, with the recent thrashing they had received still fresh in their memory."

The fact of it is, declares this writer, the Japanese are getting ahead of the Russians by their increasing intelligence. The statesmen of Tokyo are more wide-awake than those of St. Petersburg. The Japanese have better maps, better text-books, better military manuals than Russia. In reality Russia is in the dark ages, Japan in comparison leads the van of civilization. To quote:

"What are we to do? We can not stop the Japanese from learning what they want to learn. The time is past when we were complete masters in our own possessions. We have to pay the price which a conquered nation always has to pay. But we can at least imitate the Japanese, and that we ought to do without delay, without wasting precious time. We must arm ourselves, capture important military positions, important bases of supplies, just as the Japanese are doing. And if they cover the country with spies, so must we. In the last war, despite the fact that we had been preparing for it during many years, we did not have a decent map of even the most important provinces like Kwantun and Mukden. We suffered our worst defeats through gross ignorance of the country, and the astounding incorrectness of our maps; and at the most critical moments we had no maps at all. The Japanese are pro-



ANOTHER "YELLOW PERIL."

The Emperor of Japan gives to public use a third of his Civil List, and the monarchs of Europe are in a panic for fear they may be required to do the same.

—Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

ceeding vigorously and energetically with further preparations for war. They do not consider their fight with us at an end. It will not do for Russia to look on with folded arms."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FATE OF THE PEERS

JUST at the moment when King Edward has elevated two prominent Englishmen to the peerage, in which they will found a line of hereditary legislators, the storm is raging furiously about the wool-sack, and the cry "Down with the House of Lords!"



LADY CARDIGAN.

From the bust by Boehm.

She has written a book of reminiscences which has stirred up British wrath against their hereditary legislators. Her revelations read like a volume of Thackeray's, and, indeed, many who read her "Recollections" will think she was personally known both to the author of "Vanity Fair" and of "Frawley Parsonage."

rises higher and higher. Lord Lansdowne has, however, tried to appease the shouters by declaring publicly that the Upper House has no intention of absolutely rejecting Mr. Lloyd George's bill, but will not pass on it until the country, either by recourse to a referendum or a general election, has given its verdict on the measure. To add fuel to the fire, Lady Cardigan, widow of the soldier who led the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, has just published her "Recollections," in which she has revealed very plainly what the lives of the English nobility were in her time. In reviewing this work the London *Times* admits that the picture is dark and likely to discredit the character and standing of Britain's hereditary legislators. Thus we read:

"It is a picture of people who regard themselves as the cream of the earth, who have no serious occupation, and who spend their whole time in hunting, drinking, and making love to each other's wives—a most delightful object-lesson, in fact, on the ancient adage about Satan and idle hands and mischief; and Lady Cardigan tells us all about it without the least affectation of being shocked. Her tone is that of the French cynic who admitted the truth of the moralist's impeachment of the proceedings at the court of the third Napoleon, but concluded with the remark, '*Au moins on s'est diablement amusé*' [It is devilishly amusing]."

Much capital is made out of this volume of scandal and innuendo, or, as some say, of slander and calumny, by Mr. W. T. Stead in his *Review of Reviews* (London). Mr. Stead is, of course, opposed to the existence of such an institution as the House of Peers.

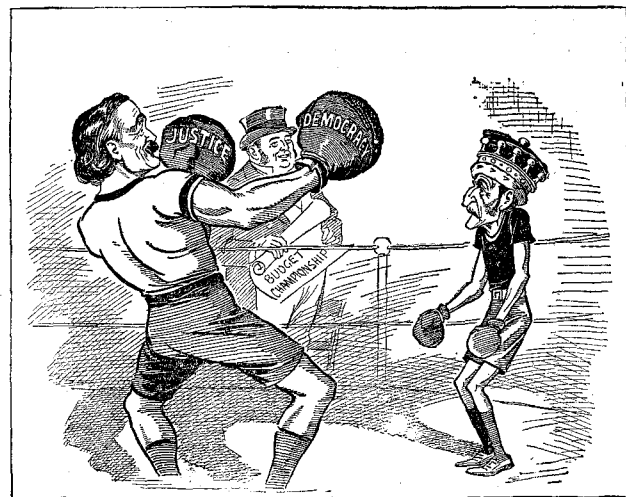
He thinks that Lady Cardigan has shown the nobility to be morally incapacitated for taking part in the government of a free people. He speaks with high contempt of the "many good people," "sufficiently sane to be allowed to be at large without a keeper," who are using every effort "to establish the sovereignty of the peers on the ruins of the hard-won liberties of the people" and are crying out to these "wild peers out of the woods": "Come and reign over us." He continues as follows:

"At such a moment it is perhaps a fortunate coincidence that one of the sacred caste, blue-blooded of the blue-blooded, should have of her own motion undertaken to exhibit to the plain folk who toil and moil and build up the fabric of national prosperity what manner of folk these men are into whose hands we are asked to surrender our right to self-government. For, of course, if the claims of the peers to meddle with finance be once admitted, the fundamental principle of no taxation without representation goes by the board, and the one solitary privilege which enables the House of Commons to defend the rights of the people against the prerogative of the peers vanishes forever. The supreme service which Lady Cardigan has rendered to the nation at this juncture is that of revealing to us, with a burst of limelight, the morals of the homes in which these men have been reared into whose hands we are asked to place the scepter of supreme sovereignty. 'Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed that he has grown so great?' Lady Cardigan shows us in her cynical gossiping revelations upon what ethical and social diet our peers have fed as a qualification for being made masters of the liberties of England."

Lady Cardigan, he adds, is a faithful witness, and then he concludes, as a Hebrew prophet might, with a declaration of coming ruin to this House, certainly not of the Lord, but merely of human lords, and we read:

"Lady Cardigan, the widow of two nobles, who has rejected half the peerage who sought her hand in marriage, who is the personal friend of the king, and who still reigns in octogenarian majesty over her vast estates, is an unimpeachable witness. And what does her testimony amount to? So far as it goes it suggests to the masses of the common people of England that the aristocratic order which is now attempting to usurp supreme power over this nation is, from a moral point of view, very much like the aristocratic order which came to an end by the guillotine in France."

"They are a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers, children that are corrupters, they have forsaken the Lord, there-



WHICH WILL WIN?

JOHN BULL (the referee) to Lansdowne ("the Baronial Bruiser")—"Now, me lord, put up your 'dukes!'"

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

fore for them also awaiteth the fate predicted by the Hebrew seer for the corrupt nobles of his time when he said:

Therefore hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure, and their glory, and their multitude, and their pomp, and he that rejoiceth shall descend into it.

"For long years judgment hath tarried. But who knows but that the day of reckoning, the day of the wrath of the Lord, may be near at hand?"



AN AMERICAN MILITIA REGIMENT THAT COMMANDS ENGLISH ADMIRATION.

"I have never seen auxiliaries equal in steadiness to the Seventh New York, nor have I seen the latter surpassed in this respect by any regulars—for the simple reason that perfection can not be exceeded."

OUR MILITIA AN EXAMPLE TO ENGLAND

A BRITISH officer who has seen something of our National Guard during a recent visit here, advises his countrymen in the pages of a great London review to adopt the American militia plan. The great difficulty the British have met is the reluctance of the men to recruit and their lack of interest in military exercises. In these respects Mr. Haldane's Territorial Army might well learn a lesson from the National-Guard system of the United States, declares Lieut.-Col. A. W. A. Pollock, of the British Army. This retired soldier is a frequent writer on military subjects for the English reviews and was special correspondent of the *London Times* during the Boer War. In *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) he writes:

"It is clearly recognized in the United States that if the National Guard, the peace nucleus of the National Army, is composed of officers and men who have voluntarily undertaken to fulfil the necessary conditions of efficient training and service, the present and prospective value of that nucleus must necessarily be greater than if it were raised and maintained by compulsory methods. Also it is realized that patriotism when invoked for purely precautionary objects is apt to prove unequal, for very long, to the strain of frequent interference with the course of personal enjoyment, and more especially so when the patriotic sacrifice is demanded of and performed by only an infinitesimal portion of the population. To induce a man to enlist voluntarily in a military unit is not very difficult, provided that the recruit is left free to 'soldier' just so much as he finds convenient, and no more; but if stringent conditions of efficiency are prescribed, and enforced, patriotic ardor is apt to cool down, unless stimulated by a sufficiency of compensating advantages."

In the United States these "compensating advantages" are universally available, declares Colonel Pollock. Among these is the institution of armories, a thing quite unknown to English militias. Of course, for England to vie with the splendor of American armories would be impossible. An English armory would, however, cost much less:

"An armory such as the least pretentious of those I have visited in the United States is in our case absolutely out of the question. It is true that county councils are prone to waste vast sums on the erection of needlessly magnificent lunatic asylums, and it might reasonably be argued that by providing less prodigally for the insane, money could be saved for more profitable expenditure on the local military forces. Certainly an armory should be a handsome building, and properly equipped; but in this country the ideas of both officers and men are far less extravagant than those which prevail in the United States, or, for that matter, in Canada. For example: 'Company rooms' in American armories are as a rule far larger and far more handsomely decorated and furnished than the officers' ante-room in the barracks of any British cavalry or infantry regiment of the line. Eschewing luxury, however, and contenting ourselves with essentials, we could, I believe, at less than half the cost usually incurred in the United States, provide

ourselves with armories that would serve their purpose with more than equal success."

Of the importance of this military and social center, and the administration of its affairs, we are told:

"From the State point of view the armory is an important military center, partially maintained out of the moneys received by letting it for social entertainments; to the officers and men it is a pleasant club, to which in certain conditions they are permitted to bring their friends. Needless to say, the friends of young men, especially their female friends, press them to join the National Guard in order that the privileges of the armory—frequent dances, for example—may not be lost to them."

He is filled with admiration at the behavior in the ranks of the National Guard. He was present at the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York, and among other spectacles witnessed the rallying and marching past of the militia. The militia in England, where he came from, is generally laughed at as the awkward squad of a possible army. The American militia is simply perfection in bearing, drill, and equipment, declares Colonel Pollock. To quote his words:

"I saw the Seventh New York assemble in the armory, dress for parade, fall in by companies, form up in its three battalions, and finally march off to the rendezvous of its brigade, on the morning of the great military parade during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Seldom has anything of a similar nature impressed me so much. The order, regularity, and discipline that prevailed throughout were very striking, and were to me, moreover, an absolute revelation. The 'turn out' of all ranks was admirable; and the pipe-clayed belts and the white duck trousers were alike spotless. I dislike the American drill; it is to my mind clumsy; yet I could not but admire the manner in which these National Guardsmen went through it; everything was correct in form, and businesslike in character. I failed, moreover, to detect any officer or man throughout the three battalions who departed aught from perfect soldier-like steadiness in the ranks. Not a man did I see move eye or limb, except in obedience to orders, or when at 'rest'—the equivalent of 'standing-easy.' I have never seen auxiliaries equal in steadiness to the Seventh New York, nor have I seen the latter surpassed in this respect by any regulars—for the simple reason that perfection can not be exceeded."

He thus sums up by stating his conviction that England is to learn from America how to obtain and how to maintain in efficiency and contentment a voluntary army:

"At present we neither compel men to serve, nor do we make it worth their while; and consequently we can not lay down conditions of training capable of producing efficient soldiers. There is no absolute necessity for us to adopt an exact copy of the American system, imposing identical obligations and exacting precisely similar penalties; we might perhaps contrive something better or find ourselves compelled to make shift with something worse; but it is clearly apparent that if we would raise the standard of territorial efficiency, while continuing to rely upon voluntary enlistment, we must, like the Americans, offer proportionate inducements."

NET RESULTS OF THE HINDU BOYCOTT

THIS seems to be a good time to reckon up the damage done to British trade by the Hindu boycott. On November 15 the Morley scheme of reforms went into effect, giving the natives a greater share in the government of their country, and the irreconcilables celebrated it by trying to blow up Lord Minto, the Governor-General, with a bomb. Such acts of violence are deprecated by many Hindus who are willing, however, to take part in the boycott and the movement for Swadeshi, or home-made goods. The Moslems, who form about one-fifth of the population, do not favor the boycott, and this dissension is increasing their dislike for the Hindus. The boycott has been on for four years, and while the Government tries to make light of it, the vernacular papers claim that it has been a success, and support their claim by figures. They tell us that the warehouses of Calcutta are bursting with British goods which the importers can not get rid of. The Calcutta Hindus recently held a meeting under the presidency of one of their chief leaders, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, to celebrate the boycott's fourth anniversary and take stock of the mischief done. The results are reported in the native organs. Thus the *Lahore Tribune*, commenting on the opinion of the president of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce that "the boycott movement has so far only touched the fringe and has in no way been successful in checking the imports of piece-goods," rejoins:

"We do not think he is justified in using such absolutely positive language. A fall of 5½ crores (\$16,333,333) in the value of piece-goods imported during the current year is not one that should be despised."

The *Hitabadi*, a vernacular newspaper of Calcutta, writes:

"The piece-goods business in Calcutta is in such a bad way that many European merchants are making arrangements for transferring their business elsewhere, and a leading white piece-goods merchant of Calcutta has decided to migrate, bag and baggage, to Karachi and has asked his staff either to go there too or resign."

The financial statement issued by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the finance member of the Viceroy's Council, in presenting the budget in the Viceregal Council, lends support to this contention. It states:

"Our markets continue overloaded with imports which the country has not digested, prices are still high, and the revival in trade will probably be slow."

While speaking about revised estimates for 1908-9, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in the course of his observations on the fluctuations in the Customs Department, remarked: "The market for piece-goods became seriously congested and a sharp setback has occurred in imports; we expect a shortage of £200,000 on the original estimate, which followed closely the figures of the previous year." Of the deficit from railways, the finance member remarked that "the great accumulation of imported goods at the coast showed no disposition to move up-country." We read in the *Calcutta Modern Review*:

"During the half-year ending with September, 1908, the value of textiles imported into this country was 3.12 crores (\$10,400,000) less than that of the imports during the half-year ending September, 1907.

"During the seven months ending with October, 1908, 35,014,437 rupees (\$11,671,479) less worth of piece-goods were imported as compared with the imports for the same period ending with

October, 1907, the shortage in the figures of October, 1908, below those of October, 1907, being 37 rupees lacs (\$1,233,333). The returns for December, 1908, show that Bombay took only 46,000,000 yards of piece-goods, against 76,000,000 yards in December, 1907; Bengal 76,000,000 yards against 101,000,000 yards in December, 1907. Is it not an emphatic proof of the success of the boycott? Considering that Lancashire has been holding the Indian market in its grip for the last half-century and has been pushing itself by leaps and bounds, like an irresistible flood tide, inundating the country to its very nooks and corners, and threatening to sweep before its onrush every vestige of the great weaving industry for which India was once famous throughout the world, and on which at present over 20,000,000 of her children are dependent for their livelihood, is it not a miracle what the Swadeshi (my country's goods for me) movement has worked in the space of *even three years* in hurling back the roaring tide? And all this has been accomplished by a few hundred individuals in the face of well-nigh overwhelming obstacles put in the path by racial bigotry and apathy born of ignorance; under the perpetual shadow of the bureaucratic frown and in the teeth of bitter persecution. Consider how altered would have been the history of the boycott and the Swadeshi if India had been a free country like Turkey and China."

The *Punjabee* (Lahore) writes jubilantly:

"The Bombay mills alone showed a profit of 14 crores of rupees (\$46,666,666) during the two years following the inauguration of the boycott movement in Bengal! What 'honest Swadeshi' could not have done in a half-century has been done by earnest Swadeshi within a few years. Not less than 20 crores of rupees (\$66,666,666), at a rough estimate, have been invested in India in fresh Swadeshi enterprises, such as banks, steamers, mills, stores, spinning-factories, ginning-factories, hand-looms, hosiery, general merchandise, and so forth, since the resolution was passed in the Calcutta Town Hall proclaiming boycott of British goods."

The Bombay correspondent of the *Bengalee* (Calcutta) writes:

"To give your readers an idea of the diminution of the imports of Lancashire goods for the twelve months of 1908, compared with those of 1907, the following statistics, issued by the Chamber of Commerce, might be profitably studied:

	IMPORTS IN 100,000 PIECES.		Decrease.
	1907.	1908.	
Gray Shirtings.....	32.11	22.11	10.00
Gray T. Cloths.....	1.14	0.71	0.43
Gray Madapollam.....	2.87	1.63	1.24
Gray Jaconets.....	15.28	8.98	6.30
Gray Mulls.....	5.10	2.56	2.54
Gray Dhories.....	29.09	25.46	3.63
Bleached Dhories.....	12.20	9.63	2.57

"Practically, then, there has been a diminution of 24.14 lacs (100,000) pieces, compared with the imports of 1907. In other words, there is a decrease of 28 per cent."

The *Punjabee*, quoted above, maintains that the boycott is a perfectly legitimate and constitutional measure to ruin British trade in British India. Under the title "Boycott Our Only Weapon," this paper writes:

"There are some people in India, very good people, to be sure, who pretend to stand aghast at the very mention of the word 'boycott,' which they regard as a dangerous weapon that may recoil fearfully on those using it. Even the Congress at Calcutta could not whole-heartedly adopt the boycott as a weapon of political agitation. But other countries in the world seem to have as much faith in the efficacy of boycott as even the greatest extremist in India."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

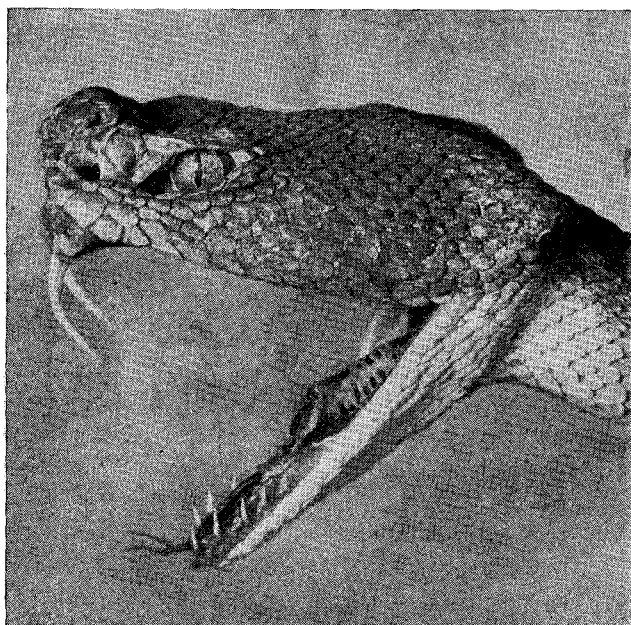
SOME QUEER TONGUES

WHILE the human tongue has been a theme for poets and preachers from the dawn of time, few people have any notion of the appearance or use of the tongues of the thousands of feathered and furry friends who fill the woods and fields all about them. The British public have been having an attack of the shudders while reading Mr. Watson's poem about "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," altho not one in a hundred of them could give any adequate description of the kind of lingual apparatus the serpent has. Those who lack this kind of information are afforded an instructive article on the subject in *La Nature* (Paris, October 30) from the pen of Henri Coupin. Says this writer:

"As the tongue is hidden within the mouth and rarely appears outside, its many forms are generally little known. They are nevertheless quite varied, and, as we shall see, interesting to know; some are very curious indeed.

"In monkeys the tongue affects almost the same form as in man; that is, it is soft and flexible, but the papillæ are less numerous and the largest are not arranged in V-shape, which means perhaps that the apes are less fond of eating than we are.

"In certain bats, the vampires and the glossophagæ, for example,



From "Country Life in America."

A "SERPENT'S TONGUE."

"The public often calls it a sting, but it does not so act and is not at all poisonous, even in dangerous species"

the tongue is long and protractile, pointed at the end and armed with bony papillæ curved backward; it serves to rasp the skin of the animals whose blood is sucked by the bats, but they use it also to scrape fruit and to crush the shells of insects, that the softer parts may be eaten.

"The carnivores also have tongues covered with horny papillæ, constituting a sort of brush, with which they remove the last bits of flesh adhering to bones.

"The ant-eater's tongue is a long sticky thread which the creature thrusts from its mouth into ant-hills. The ants stick to it as birds are caught with birdlime.

"Whales have huge tongues which must be rare tidbits, for, despite their great size, whales are often attacked by enemies for its sake, and their tongues are sometimes torn from their mouths.

"Cattle and horses have relatively long and flexible tongues with which they grasp, as it were, the herbage to draw it into their mouths. The giraffe does the same with the leaves of trees."

Birds' tongues, Mr. Coupin goes on to say, are much less organs of taste than are those of mammals, for they almost always are clad with a horny covering that prevents this use. This horny armor is generally pointed, and serves to transfix the insects that

constitute the food of most birds. A fleshy tongue, however, may be seen in some birds, particularly the parrots, who use theirs to imitate human speech in an astonishing manner. The tongues of the flycatchers end in two small membranous toothed plates.



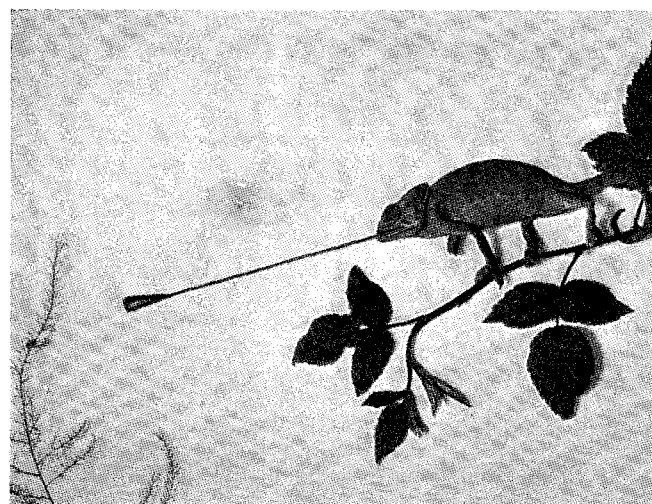
ANT-EATER USING HIS TONGUE.

Some sparrows capture ants by means of a sticky tongue, like that of the ant-eaters. To quote again:

"Tortoises have fleshy tongues attached to the roof of the mouth; in land-tortoises and some fresh-water tortoises it is covered with long papillæ.

"The saurians form a group whose tongues are extremely variable in shape. In the chameleons it is truly extraordinary; it is a very effective organ of prehension. In the state of rest, says the naturalist Wagler, it is kept in the mouth; when thrust out, it may be extended to a distance of six to eight inches. When it is in the mouth this tongue forms a mass of whitish flesh of tough consistency; it is sustained by a bony stylet which is an attachment of the hyoid process and ends, at its free extremity, in a sort of tubercle, covered with mucous membrane in folds, constantly lubricated with a viscous fluid secreted by several glands. It has two sets of muscles, one longitudinally disposed, and the others circularly. By the sudden, rapid, and energetic contraction of these muscles, the tongue slides over the bony stylet, surrounded with its humid membrane, and is thrust forward by precisely the same mechanism as a cherry-pit is snapt between the fingers. The action of the powerful muscles that attach it to the hyoid process serves to return the tongue to the mouth. Lying quietly all day in the same place, the chameleon waits for the nourishment that fortune may throw in its way. Even the capture of a victim does not put an end to the reptile's rest. With the speed of lightning the tongue is projected from the mouth and seizes afar off the insect at which it is aimed. The powerful effort does not shake the creature's body or make it lose its balance, no matter how frail the branch on which it may be poised.

"Snakes' tongues are slender and forked; they may be thrust



From "The Living Animals of the World." By permission of The University Society.

CHAMELEON'S TONGUE IN ACTION, CATCHING A FLY.

out far, even when the mouth is closed, because there is an aperture at the end of the jaw. The public often calls it a sting, but it does not so act and is not at all poisonous, even in dangerous species.

"In a few batrachians, the tongue is wanting, but it is found in all the others, tho it is short. Its form varies in the different genera and forms a good characteristic for classification; thus, it is entire in some, is heart-shaped in others, like a mushroom in others still. In the frogs proper it is attached in front of the palate and is free in the rear; by reversing it, it may be thrust out of the mouth.

"Most fish have fleshy tongues, attached partly to the floor of the mouth. Only in the lampreys does it serve as a means of suction; with them it is a veritable piston, provided with teeth at the end."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW WELLS INTERFERE

ALTHO most people understand that a well may be affected by conditions in its immediate vicinity, few realize the distance to which contaminating influences may penetrate the soil or rock. When one well is found to be bad, all the wells in the vicinity should be under suspicion. Many suppose that because wells are several hundred feet apart they necessarily draw water from separate reservoirs and that the pumping of one can not affect the other. This is untrue, we are told by Frederick G. Clapp in *Engineering News* (New York, November 4). It is a common experience, says Mr. Clapp, to find that the yield of a well has been influenced by a new well in the vicinity. He goes on:

"In order to understand the conditions affecting wells drilled in proximity to each other, it is necessary to have in mind the various geological conditions under which water exists below the surface of the earth. Well-water does not come from vast inexhaustible subterranean lakes, but, originating in rainfall, it reaches the shallow or deeply buried strata by absorption, percolating and slowly descending through the more pervious formations and passages to the ground-water level (water-table).

"Water which occurs in sands, gravels, and other superficial deposits is generally held in the pores or spaces between the pebbles or smaller particles. In certain types of solid rocks, as some sandstones, conglomerates, and very porous limestones, water occurs in the same way, saturating the entire rock below the level of the water-table. Other rocks, however, are so hard, compact, and close-grained, that the amount of water held in the pores is very minute. In such rocks practically all the water is held in various forms of crevices, cavities, and fissures. In slates and argillaceous schists considerable water is held in the bedding and cleavage planes. In granites, gneisses, slates, schists, and most crystalline rocks the largest amounts are held in joint-cracks (fissures which cut the rock in various directions)."

Under these conditions, as may be imagined, pollution of well-water is greatly facilitated. Water from deep oil or salt wells under higher pressure is easily forced up into the shallower wells of drinking-water above them. For instance, in Saginaw, Mich., the city water-supply, from bored wells, was seriously injured by salt wells which had been abandoned without proper plugging. At Dallas, Texas, a well used by the city water-works penetrated the underlying strata and obtained mineral water under greater head, which entered and polluted the water in the upper beds. Attempts at sewage-disposal by drawing it off through drilled wells have been made, always with the result that wells in the same formation were seriously endangered and sometimes injured. Tests have often been made by inserting salt into deep limestone borings, with the universal result that it was found, after a short time, to enter wells several thousand feet distant. The writer concludes:

"Nothing could be more disastrous to the purity of the underground water-supply than the practise of using wells as sewers, and it is hoped the practise will be speedily abandoned.

"Such instances as those mentioned, in addition to other classes of evidence, bear testimony to the fact that all parts of a water-

bearing bed bear a definite relation to all other parts of the same bed, and that in sinking wells, whether for water, oil, gas, or other purposes, due respect should be paid to the conditions prevailing in the particular formation and to their effect on other wells in the vicinity."

THE BULL AND THE COMET

A FEW weeks ago we quoted a religious paper which called the editor of *The Scientific American* to order for repeating the tale about the papal bull against the comet. In France now, it seems, the popular-science writers are rehashing this old canard, and the editor of *Cosmos* (Paris) brings them up with a short turn and tells them they ought to know better. The approach of Halley's comet has revived the old story of the excommunication of this celestial visitor, on a previous appearance in the fifteenth century, by Pope Calixtus III., the fiery body in the heavens being held responsible for various coincident evils, and especially for the victories of the Turks, who were then overrunning Eastern Europe. Catholic writers deny this tale *in toto*, and there appears to be no foundation for it. Says *Cosmos*:

"This story, which is found in most of the astronomical works treating of the former appearances of Halley's comet, is but a myth. It is like the famous *E pur si muove* of Galileo (which the Pisan scientist did not utter, but which is attributed to him because he *might* have said it) and offers an edifying example of the transformations that a text may undergo when it contains the germ of an engine of war against religion.

"The first printed edition of this story is found, according to G. F. Chambers, in the *Annuaire* of the Bureau of Longitudes for 1832, and is from the pen of Arago, who cites no authority. He relates that Pope Calixtus was so frightened by the comet that he ordered public prayers to be offered in all the churches and that at noon every day the comet and the Turks were excommunicated.

"Since that time this legend, has been reprinted with divers variants by a horde of astronomical writers belonging essentially to the species called 'popularizers,' probably without any one of them having an idea of asking what the source might be. One has always slavishly copied another, as is the case with all legends. . . .

"To appreciate what a tissue of errors the story involves, we may note that W. T. Lynn, a well-known English astronomer, has established the following facts at the request of Professor Butler, of Madison, Wis.:

"(1) No bull of Calixtus III. contains the slightest allusion, even indirect, to the comet of 1456; and it is therefore false that Halley's comet was excommunicated. (2) The feast of the Transfiguration was observed long before the fifteenth century, and it is therefore untrue that it was instituted on the occasion of the appearance of Halley's comet in 1456. (3) Altho Pope Calixtus fixt the date of this feast, for the Western Church, at August 6, there is no reason to suppose that this measure had anything to do with the comet, nor with the battle of Belgrade, since this took place in June.

"As to the source whence Arago derived this story (if he did not himself copy some other author, which is quite likely), we have only vague data on the subject. It is supposed, however, that the germ of it is to be found in Platina's 'Lives of the Pontiffs,' published in Venice in 1479, that is to say, twenty-three years after the appearance of the comet. This book speaks of the comet and the Turks, but says not a word about a bull, nor of exorcism, nor of excommunication, nor of any imprecation against the comet as associated with the Turks.

"Notwithstanding this, the legend has been reproduced by most 'popularizers' or historians of astronomy, both in Europe and America, notably by Babinet, Guillemin, Hoefer, Draper, and Flammarion, always without any indication of the source, as may easily be verified.

"It may be noted, nevertheless, that serious popular writers who have treated recently of Halley's comet, notably Prof. H. H. Turner, of Oxford, . . . and George F. Chambers (in his book 'The Story of the Comets') take good care not to mention the excommunications of Pope Calixtus III. In France, they are not quite so circumspect!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BURNING AWAY IRON WRECKAGE

BY the bursting of four boilers in the Pabst brewery at Milwaukee, on October 26 last, a large building was almost instantly reduced to a tangled mass of wreckage whose complexity may be partly realized by looking at the accompanying picture, taken from *The Iron Age* (New York, November) from whose descriptive article on the subject we quote below. This wreckage was cut, or rather burned away, sufficiently for repair work to begin, by using the so-called oxyhydric process. Great beams and girders were practically burned apart with a specially constructed oxyhydrogen blowpipe. Says the paper just named:

"Only four men in this country have yet had experience in handling the oxyhydric process. These are Primo Lulli, of Genoa, who invented the process; Hans Mueller, a Belgian, who perfected the apparatus, and two Americans . . . who have mastered its use. Ten minutes after the call came these four men were rushed in an automobile with their apparatus to the Pabst works. There . . . they began cutting through steel girders, metal sheets, and great banks of iron to clear the plant in the shortest possible time. For nearly twenty-five hours these men continued their work, until Lulli was injured by a falling beam. After a short rest during the day the other three men continued the work through the night. Hans Mueller had his foot crushed by a sliding mass of metal and was compelled to drop out. The two remaining operators, Americans, continued to clear away the wreckage until it was possible to clean everything out and start the repair work.

"One of the most unique pieces of work done at the Pabst plant was in the cutting of a large square hole in the bottom of an overturned coal-bunker. In falling, this bunker with the coal it contained had turned turtle, and lay bottom-side up so that it was impossible to get at the coal. No machinery at hand was capable of lifting the bunker, so the expedient of cutting through the up-turned bottom was resorted to. In a few minutes a hole 3 feet square was cut and made possible the removal of the coal.

"Before this application of the oxyhydric apparatus to commercial work it had been thoroughly tried out in shop tests. One of the most striking of these was the cutting of a piece of 9-inch chrome-nickel steel to a circular outline. This was done at a speed of a linear foot of cut in $2\frac{1}{4}$ minutes. The apparatus has also proved useful in cutting thinner pieces, or patterns requiring an irregular outline, as will be mentioned later.

"The apparatus used in obtaining such remarkable results is an adaptation and improvement of one patented in 1901 for opening plugged blast-furnace tap-holes, which is quite extensively used in this country. . . . Both the original and the new apparatus use two nozzles, one of which supplies a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, while the other furnishes pure oxygen. The effect of the original device is to melt the metal, and for such purposes is entirely satisfactory, but it can not produce a smooth, accurate cut

of any length. With the improved apparatus one nozzle, delivering mixt oxygen and hydrogen, is used for preheating the metal to the required temperature. A second nozzle, fastened to the first in such a way that it always follows the first, and set so that the streams of gas from both nozzles strike the metal in the same place, delivers only pure oxygen."

The oxyhydric process is based on the combustibility of iron in an atmosphere of oxygen. Small chips of iron will burn in ordinary air and large pieces, when supplied with enough oxygen, burn freely and rapidly. To quote again:

"The action is particularly pronounced if the iron has been heated before coming in contact with the oxygen. With the apparatus described the preheater raises the iron to a temperature of from $1,300^{\circ}$ to $1,500^{\circ}$ F., which is the temperature at which the oxygen acts most freely on the iron and produces different forms of oxids. The whole action is to cut the metal by oxidizing it without melting it, and the oxids formed are blown away by the force of the blast. The resulting cut is similar to that which might be made by a cutting tool. The effect of the heating is only local and does not penetrate more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch into the surface of the cut, the width of which is no greater than a saw cut.

"The new double-nozzle torch can be used on thick or thin plates, twisted sheets, structural shapes, castings, tubes, and, in short, on any piece where the flame can be applied. It may be controlled by hand or in a mechanical device especially designed for the work. Lines of any sort can be followed, the circular or irregular curve being worked as successfully as the straight line. Beveled or perpendicular cuts can be made with equal ease, and the width of the cut is practically uniform from top to bottom. Harveyized high manganese or nickel-chrome steel, tempered or hardened, forged, cast, or rolled steels can all be cut.

. . . Different appliances have been designed for cutting various shapes. One is arranged so that the torch can be moved in two directions at right angles to each other. With this device strips of steel $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide have been cut. Other appliances are furnished for cutting circular and irregular shapes. These are all so arranged that the preheating nozzle precedes the oxygen nozzle. In the cutting of steel tubes this method has proved extremely successful. A special attachment is made which holds the tube firmly in the center and provides means for rotating the torch outside. This can be used on either plain or flanged tubes. . . . The oxyhydric flame can be used also in cutting manholes and irregular openings wherever needed and much quicker than by other methods. Rivets are easily taken off and the apparatus proves itself useful in many ways in the machine and boiler shop. In the cutting-up of junk to sizes suitable for charging it has proved very effective. In one case an old armored cruiser was dismantled and cut into scrap in two and one-half months, where similar jobs before had taken a year and a half. In the foundry it is useful in removing sprues, risers, etc., which it cuts off cleanly and regularly."



By courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

Preparing to cut away the intertwined iron work with the oxyhydric process.

BACTERIA IN THE SILO

BACTERIA, we are told, may be harmful or beneficent, germs of disease or aids in the arts and industries, such as those now employed in the preparation of cheese and other food-products. Such are now used in "ripening" nutriment for beasts as well as for men, it having been found that the preservative process of ensilage, now so widely employed by farmers in all civilized countries, may be hastened and regulated in this way. Says a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris):

"It is well known that in all the arts in which microbial vegetation plays a part, we have succeeded in regulating and ameliorating the product by cultivating selected varieties of bacteria. In wine-making, in brewing, the employment of ferments cultivated in the laboratory is widely extended; in cheese-making it is now possible to obtain Roquefort, for instance, by scattering the proper spores throughout a culture medium (the same composition of milk at the same temperature and humidity) similar to that employed in the celebrated caves favorable to their proliferation.

"In a similar manner, Mr. J. Crolbois has just perfected a method of preserving forage by ensilage. It is well known that green fodder to be used fresh in winter is now preserved in 'silos,' or pits in the earth covered with a protective and non-conducting layer of straw or earth.* The same is done with beet-root pulp from the sugar factory after the juice has been extracted with hot water. This is produced in the north [of France] by millions of pounds and is very advantageously used for fattening cattle. Such fodder, during the process of ensilage, undergoes acid fermentation which imparts a flavor much liked by animals, tho it produces a disagreeable odor; and this facilitates the assimilation of nutritive matter by making it partially soluble. But the transformation is very long and irregular, and products of different grades are obtained according to the method of ensilage, the temperature, and the quality of the material.

"Crolbois conceived the plan of mixing with the pulp, before ensilage, a culture of lactic ferments acclimated to acid pulps. Two hundred pounds of residues thus treated with six quarts of beet-juice rich in ferments were completely and perfectly transformed in twenty-four hours. Besides, it was not necessary in this case to press the pulp, which before had been an indispensable operation.

"After several tests, the method was tried on a large scale on a farm in L'Oise, with 3,000 tons of pulp, and yielded products without disagreeable odor, which made it possible for the farmer to fatten his cattle more speedily, saving from three weeks to a month.

"It is also possible to feed lambs with the new product, which could not be done with pulp preserved by ordinary ensilage."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE COLORS OF FOOD

WE are greatly affected in our judgment of the edibility of food-products by their color—sometimes quite properly, and at other times rather illogically. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (London):

"For some not quite clear reason there are many people who look upon the brown egg as necessarily a new-laid one, and hence a fair demand for brown eggs has arisen, which is easily met not by the honest brown egg, but by the white egg which has been steeped in a dye which renders it visually indistinguishable from the real article. Again, when milk happens to be of a buff tinge, it is commonly held to be richer than white milk. Of course, nothing can be easier than to satisfy this preference for a milk of a creamy shade. White-looking butter is disliked as looking too much like dripping. The remedy is simple: it is artificially colored. Vegetables must be bright green to make them look fresh, the consumers of them being quite willing to ignore the fact that copper does not make them fresh or wholesome. On the other hand, curiously enough, bread must be white, and not the slight brownish color natural to the flour from which it is made.

*In this country the "silo" is usually a cylindrical structure wholly above ground.—ED.

"It is, of course, perfectly natural to take color as a criterion of the dietetic value or flavor of food, and the attractive or unattractive appearance of food may make all the difference as to whether that food is, or is not, assimilated properly. The deceit which is practised by artificially coloring food may thus serve a useful purpose, so long as the coloring-matter is harmless, but as a rule the proceeding is an immoral one. It does not follow that because food is unattractive its value as a food is *nil*, while every form of sophistication is open to commercial abuse. A correspondent last week submitted to us a brown-shelled egg which on opening displayed a gorgeous red coloring scattered chiefly through the white. On analysis the coloring proved to be an anilin dye. The dye had deposited a nice brown on the shell, but an excess had permeated its pores and, meeting with the slightly acid contents, was changed to a port-wine color inside. Until the egg was opened, therefore, it appeared perfectly attractive, but on opening it the zest to eat it quickly disappeared."

THE GERMS IN "SEWER-GAS"

THE bad reputation that "sewer-gas," or more properly sewer-air, received fifty years ago, when it was held responsible for almost every disease that could not be otherwise explained, is apparently undeserved. It seems to date from Murchison's announcement, in 1858, that typhoid fever is due to emanations from decaying organic material. The cause of the large mortality from "zymotic" disease in cities was traced largely to sewer-gas poison. To bad plumbing was attributed the principal part in causing peritonitis, inflammatory rheumatism, typhoid and malarial fevers, croup, diphtheria, and many kindred diseases. Now, however, we are assured that this is all a mistake. Says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, October 30):

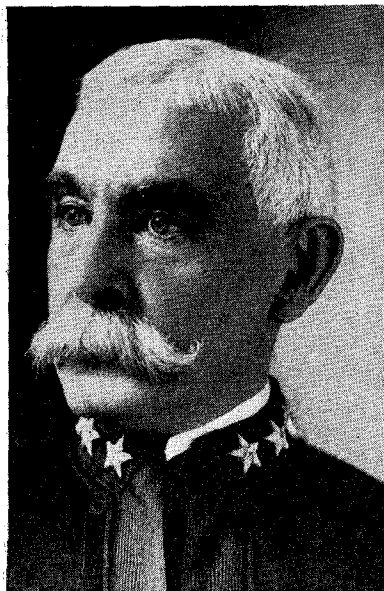
"According to the germ theory of disease, sewer-air can cause infectious diseases directly only by the conveyance of germs, and the question whether it actually does convey germs has received much attention. Bacteriologic examinations of the air in sewers showed it to contain only a small number of bacteria, and these were common to street-air rather than to sewage. These results, coupled with the absence of any reliable indications from the study of epidemics in favor of transmission of infectious agents by sewer-air, led many sanitarians to conclude that the danger of such transmission was small enough to be disregarded. But the recent experiments of Major Horrocks, of the English Army, gave results which served to revive the suspicion that sewer emanations may be the cause of mysterious outbreaks of disease. He introduced known bacteria . . . into drainage systems, in the upper parts of which he exposed dishes of culture media. He thus recovered his test bacteria in various parts of the systems, in one case even at the height of fifty feet above the traps, showing that specific bacteria present in traps and drains can get into the air above by splashing and bursting of bubbles and, in some experiments, possibly even from the surface of liquids apparently in quiet motion.

"In view of the apparent difference between the results of Horrocks and those of previous investigators, . . . Winslow, at the instance of the Sanitary Committee of the National Association of Master Plumbers, investigated the question of bacteria in sewer-air. Winslow's early experiments gave results like those of Horrocks, to the effect that bacteria may pass from sewage into the air above and be carried for considerable distances. The proportion of positive results, however, were small . . . Of 44 liters of [sewer] air examined, 43 did not contain any bacteria. . . . The results of Winslow's experiments . . . support Horrocks in so far as they show that bacteria may be ejected from liquids in sewers into the air above, but at the same time they show that the general air of house-drainage systems is singularly free from bacterial life.

"The sum and substance of the matter seems to be that bacteria may pass from sewage into sewer-air, but only in such small numbers as scarcely to affect its general composition. There is, therefore, little reason to believe that sewer-air needs to be feared as a means of conveying infectious diseases."

ADMIRAL CHESTER AGAINST DR. COOK

THE strongest statement from a scientific authority against Dr. Cook's claim that he reached the North Pole was made on November 18 by Rear-Admiral Colby Mitchell Chester, an officer of high astronomical attainments, in an address before the



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ADMIRAL CHESTER.

"Only one man reached the Pole," he believes, "and that is Commander Peary."

Admiral then gave a graphic description of Peary's winning fight with the forces of nature, and continued:

"I hesitate to touch upon this delicate subject before this harmonious company that has come together to-night to honor your distinguished guest—but—well, if any other claimant who is now in the field submits his records to the Society to which I have the honor to belong, I could not serve on the Board, as I know too much about the records already. . . .

"I have studied Dr. Cook's records—his originals—not those prepared a year and a half after the event took place, but his original story copyrighted and published over his own signature and therefore truly original. I began the study, I am glad to say, in a belief that there were two men who found the Pole. I believed that for a short time only, however. I had hardly begun the study when the weak points of Dr. Cook's story began to develop and I charged them to ignorance. But the farther the examination progressed, the more I became convinced that he never reached the Pole, and, when I had proven that in order to establish his claim it was necessary for the sun to stand still for eleven or twelve days in order to reconcile his count, my faith fled altogether.

"But the matter of determining whether or not a claimant has reached the Pole is not so much of a question of observations—these are adjuncts to the story, all items of which must accord with each other, for remember there are no living witnesses to establish the correctness of Dr. Cook's observations. To show the inadequacy of observational proofs I will state that, if given the latitude and longitude of a place that one is supposed to be in at a given time, it is an easy matter to determine the only unknown factor in the problem, which is the altitude of the sun above the horizon.

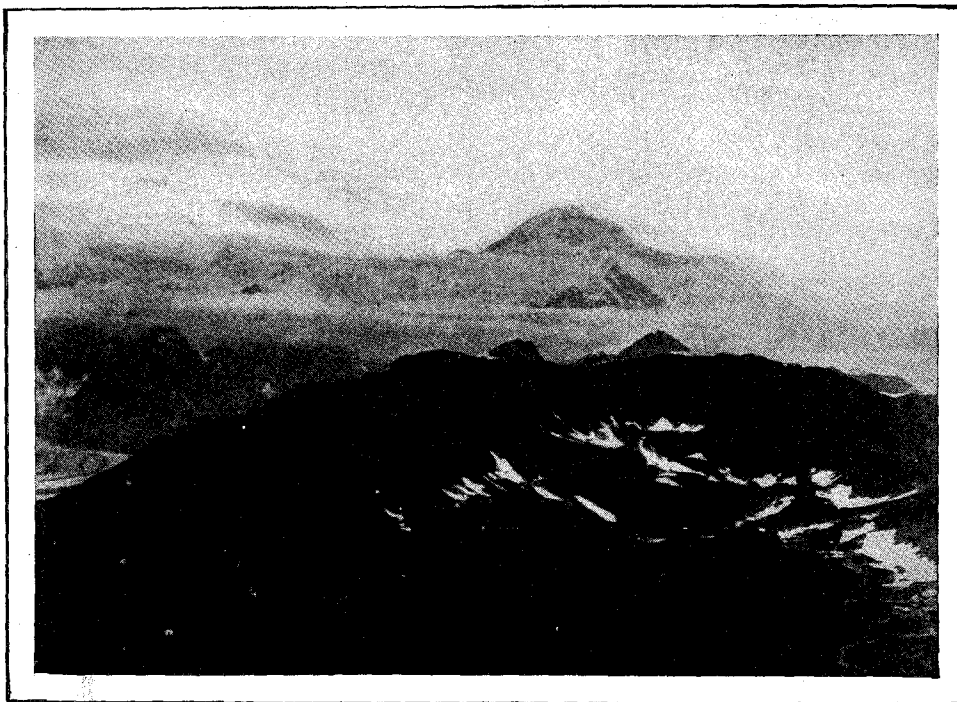
I have computed this value for each of Dr. Cook's reported positions in latitude and find none of them on the way north greater than 14° at the Pole on April 21, 1908. I find, for instance, that on March 20, 1908, Dr. Cook's observed latitude was $82^{\circ} 23' N$. The corresponding altitude of the sun for this latitude is only about 8° . Now this altitude can not be observed by the instruments Dr. Cook claims to have had with him with any degree of accuracy, if at all. But the longitude observations are more discordant still with all rules of navigation. These observations must be taken some time before or after noon when the sun is at its maximum elevation for the day, and could not have been more than 4° or 5° , an amount absurdly inaccurate for observational purposes.

"Now, if it be impossible to make observations for latitude and longitude under the conditions of the story, the sum must be wrong."

Another matter which throws discredit on Dr. Cook's story, the Admiral said, were his pictures, which have been displayed in his lectures and published with the extracts from his journal. He remarked:

"As I have said, the elevation of the sun above the horizon for every day of the claimed northern journey is known, consequently the length of the sun's shadow over a given object may be determined. Any one of you may examine these pictures, proclaimed photographs, and determine the result. You will find, for instance, that an igloo shown as taken during the trip displays a shadow corresponding to the sun's altitude of not less than 30° and yet it was no higher than 14° at the Pole itself. But the most remarkable picture of all is that published of the great American flag display on April 22 at the 'boreal center' which *throws no shadow at all*. And this on a day *'after all the observations had been taken.'* Furthermore, gentlemen, I have it on the authority of a distinguished scientist who asked Dr. Cook how he could have taken with him the large American flag and pole shown in this photograph. The reply was, gentlemen, 'My manager thought the small flag I had at the Pole would not be so impressive to the public and he faked another.' A man who will fake the American flag will fake observations, and a story that is made up by impossible observations is not a correct story.

"Dr. Cook has stated to me personally that some of his pictures were faked on top of Mt. McKinley, and I feel it my duty to say so, as I believe it is the duty of every intelligent



MT. MCKINLEY.

man to nail a faker—I ask no higher honor than to be put in Peary's class.

"Purge yourselves, gentlemen, of any doubts concerning Dr. Cook's records. They have been examined and found wanting. Only one man reached the Pole, and that is Commander Peary."

NEW WORK FOR THE Y. M. C. A.

THE Y. M. C. A., we see it urged, should extend its field of work to the neglected boys of our large cities. Every city has its quota of youth who, if they have parents at all, are the offspring of incompetent or vicious ones. A special plea for this class is made by *The Standard* (Chicago) which insists that this work rightly belongs to the Y. M. C. A., yet it asserts, "for that class of boys the average Association is doing practically nothing." We read further:

"In one of our important and growing cities of the Mississippi Valley a fine Y. M. C. A. building has been erected recently at a



From "The Home Herald," Chicago.

HIGH PRIEST JACOB, SON OF AARON,

Head of the sect of Samaritans who cling to the traditional belief that "only on Mt. Gerizim can worship be made acceptable to God."

cost of something like \$250,000. It has a boys' department. When the secretary in charge of that department was asked 'what is being done for the neglected boys,' he answered, 'Nothing.' This means that in a city of nearly 300,000 inhabitants, where the Christian people have invested more than a quarter of a million dollars in a plant which is for the benefit of young men and boys, the boy on the street, the boy who is the most friendless and in the greatest danger of going to the devil, is given no help.

"In the city of which we speak not only does the Association fail to care for the neglected boy, but no organized effort of any sort is being made so far as we could ascertain. This is not true of all cities or even of a majority of cities of 100,000 or more. Associations have been formed of men and women whose hearts are stirred by the needs of the street boy, and something is being attempted in his behalf. The growing sense of brotherhood, the increasing recognition of the value of the boy, the enlarging conception of the work which Christ has left his followers, prompt some undertaking in behalf of those who have little chance for manhood save as some friendly hand is stretched out to help them. The city of Toledo, for example, has honored itself and set the pace for her sister cities in the provision which she has made for neglected boys.

"It is our deep conviction that the Young Men's Christian Asso-

ciation should undertake this work. We understand something of the difficulties. We can hear some of our friends saying, 'The Association can not undertake everything.' Very true; but ought it not to apply itself to the task that is most exigent? The boy who has a home that helps toward manhood needs the Association, and the Association is striving to meet that need. But, surely, the boy who has no home help needs the Association more than the one to whom the Association is now ministering. The Association assumes to serve the boy. What boy shall it serve first? The boy that needs help least, or the boy that needs help most? We are told if the boy from the street is brought in, the boy from the decent home will go out. It is impossible, so it is said, to mix the two classes, and the Association has not room for both. Very likely this is a fair statement of the facts. Again we say that if the Association can not help both classes of boys it should give the preference to that class which is in greatest need. But it can help both. Some way can be found to solve the difficult problem if we really set ourselves to the task."

AN OLDER "HOLY CITY"

ONE of the large "ifs" of history is emphasized in the present status of Samaria's capital city. If Shechem (modern Nablus) had been chosen for the Jewish capital instead of Jerusalem, as Samaritans still contend it ought to have been, would the Jews be scattered to the four winds of heaven to-day? Scholars have already pointed out that the choice of Shechem for the capital could not have failed to exercise a determining influence upon the history of the Jews. Their points, reviewed by Mr. Bruce Barton in *The Home Herald* (Chicago), show that Jerusalem was not a natural place for the capital; "it was a heathen town, removed from the center of the nation and without sacred associations." It was, in fact, a "boom town," favored by David and Solomon, who slighted the other tribes and taxed them more heavily to exalt Judah. "If the nation's life had centered about Gerizim, centrally located and easily defensible as it is, and surrounded by the most beautiful valleys of Palestine, what would have been the effect?" asks the writer.

Most people would hesitate about an answer, he admits, but the high priest at Shechem, Jacob, the son of Aaron, does not hesitate. He, representing the little remaining band of Samaritans, contends, "as stoutly as ever, that the true revelation has been made to them, and that only on Mt. Gerizim can worship be made acceptable to God." The modern Nablus is a city of 24,000 people, says Mr. Barton, "most of whom are Mohammedans, and a most quarrelsome and dangerous citizenship." But the city shelters "a tiny, despised sect," of which we read:

"As was true in the Jewish towns of old, so in this little settlement of Samaritans, the whole community life centers about the synagogue. It is a low, unpretentious-looking building, with little in its exterior to set it apart from its neighbors or designate it as the house of God. Across the court from it is the house of Jacob; and in one or other of the buildings he is generally to be found. He is a man of medium height, with bronzed features and a long, flowing beard which has been protected by the Scriptural injunction from the destroying touch of the razor. In spite of his surroundings and the unattractive character of his every-day dress, there is an air of dignity about him. He is the divinely-appointed leader of a chosen race, and he holds himself to be not least among the rulers of the earth. The synagogue is a white, barren room with a flag-floor, and meagerly furnished. It seems no different from the interior of other houses, and one's eyes seek in vain at first for the distinguishing feature which should compel reverence or worship. But the trained gaze of the Samaritan travels at once across the room and fixes unhesitatingly on a closet about four and a half feet square, standing in an alcove on the side of the room facing Gerizim. Inside that closet is the sacred Torah, the five books which God revealed to Moses. And the scroll on which they are written is said by scholars to be the oldest book in the world.

"The claims of the Samaritans for it, however, are far greater

than the scholars can allow; for, according to their tradition, it was written by 'our Lord Phinehas, the son of our lord Eleazer, the son of our lord Aaron (on whom be peace).' It is written on skins, unruled, and the ink is purple, rather than black. The manuscript is mounted on two rollers, and enclosed in a silver case, so that it could be rolled back and forth until the desired place is reached. This is never done, now, for it is too old and fragile, and year after year it remains open on the same spot, the passage where worship on Gerizim is commanded by God. The Christian will not find this passage in his Bible, but it appears clearly in the Samaritan Torah, and it is over these few lines that the contest of the ages has been waged between the Jew and the Samaritan. Each claims that the other has corrupted the text, the one by the insertion of this passage, the other by its elimination. It follows immediately after the Ten Commandments, and according to the Samaritans is a part of them.

"And it shall come to pass when Jehovah thy God shall bring thee to the land of Canaanite whither thou goest to possess it, that thou shalt set thee up great stones and plaster them with plaster. And it shall be, when ye pass over Jordan that ye shall set up these stones which I commanded you this day in Mt. Gerizim. And thou shalt build an altar there to Jehovah thy God, an altar of stones. Thou shalt not lift up upon them iron. With perfect stones shalt thou build the altar of Jehovah thy God. And thou shalt sacrifice peace offerings and shalt eat there and shalt rejoice before Jehovah thy God. This mountain is on the other side of the Jordan, behind the way of the going down of the sun, in the land Arabah, over against Gilgal, beside the oak of Moreh, beside Schechem."

To the Samaritan, Gerizim is the holiest and highest mountain in the world, in spite of the fact that the despised Ebal, opposite, reaches nearly two hundred feet higher. Here, moreover, so it is solemnly affirmed, God gathered the dust from which Adam was made, the Samaritan knowing the exact spot. Here also are twelve stones which Joshua brought with him from over the Jordan. Near by, if the tourist have faith enough, "he may look at the very spot where Abraham came to sacrifice Jacob," and, descending, "he may trip lightly down over the stones by which Adam descended after his expulsion from Paradise." Further:

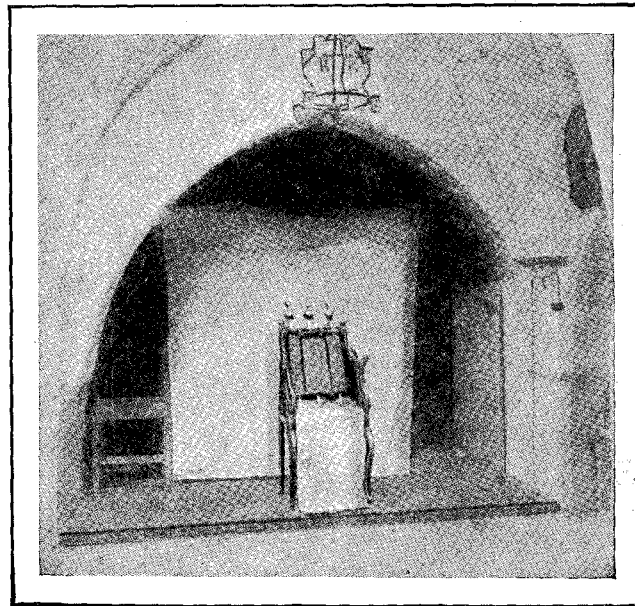
"In a pathetic little procession that grows each year more thin, the last of the Samaritans wind their way up the side of Mt. Gerizim each spring to celebrate their Passover. Nowhere else is the ancient ceremony performed in all its original detail. The whole Law is read through. The little company spend the entire day in fasting and prayer, and at evening eat the Passover standing, the loins of the men girded and staves in their hands. The lack of marriageable young women among them dooms the Samaritan company to extinction. It is interesting to picture the final Passover which must come before many years."

TRANSPLANTED ORDERS IN GERMANY—Germany, like America and England, is tolerant of religion in any shape, so long as it threatens no political danger. While France interdicts the monastic orders, confiscates their buildings, closes their churches, seizes their lands and endowments, they find a warm home in other lands. England and America are dotted with the monasteries that once flourished in France, and the last number of the "Kirchliches Handbuch," published by the Society of Jesus, shows how from 1908 to 1909 the number of these houses has multiplied in Prussia. The Roman Catholics in Prussia number about 13,500,000, and at the beginning of 1908 they had 2,043 convents with 29,746 monks and nuns. No less than 70 new religious houses were instituted in the nine months beginning with April, 1908, and the returns record, at this date, 2,113 houses and 30,823 occupants. Of course a political significance is given to these facts by the political parties in the Reichstag, as the *Croix* (Paris) remarks:

"These figures, which have a relative importance, do not give much pleasure to the gentlemen of the liberal Left, the German radicals, who bitterly complain of a 'Roman invasion.' However, this increase in the religious orders keeps them awake, and the Liberal journals have not omitted to cry out against the 'black peril.'"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CONTENDING OVER THE CHILDREN

THERE is said to be a feeling in France, in the fight between Church and State, that the side that wins the children must eventually have the victory. So the struggle rages around the secularization of the schools, and the Catholic bishops have renewed their opposition with fresh vigor, and are said to have produced a profound impression. Archbishop Germaine of Toulouse, it is reported, has begun an open attempt to rally the Catholic voters for the general election of 1910 in support of candidates



From "The Home Herald," Chicago.

HOLY OF HOLIES,

In the Samaritan synagogue, with the ancient Pentateuch on the chair.

committed to the defense of church interests. The Association of Catholic Voters formed by the Archbishop have, according to the *Pittsburg Observer* (Rom. Cath.), declared their object in these words:

"We demand the reestablishment of religious peace; first, by a direct *entente* between the sovereign and the Pontiff, or by new legislation acceptable to the latter and assuring full liberty to the Church; secondly, the reestablishment of complete liberty of education."

The Archbishop of Paris asserts in a pastoral letter that war is not made upon the public schools, but that "in very many of these schools open or underhand attacks have been made upon religion." He says further, as we see in a translation published in the *New York Freeman's Journal*:

"We do not preach resistance to law. It is true we hold that no human law has a binding effect, unless it conforms to the divine law, which is the supreme standard of all justice; and that it is possible that there may be iniquitous laws, which conscience commands us not to obey. While we deplore and disapprove of the unfortunate law which excludes all religious teaching from the schools, we more or less urgently insist upon the scrupulous observance of the clause of that law which forbids anything in a school which is offensive to the religious beliefs of the pupils attending it. When we advise families to prefer Christian to neutral schools, we simply invite them to make use of that liberty guaranteed to them by another law.

"We commit no act of hostility against the Republic. To pretend that one may not denounce an irreligious school without at the same time attacking the Republic, would be equivalent to declaring that the existing régime necessarily is identified with atheism and impiety. We refuse to admit this and demand of the Republic that it apply in the schools one of the principles proclaimed by itself, namely, respect for liberty of conscience."

He quotes the joint episcopal letter as saying that "parents who allow their children to be exposed in the schools to certain or

approximate danger of loss of their faith, as well as school-teachers who are either the cause of this danger or aid and abet it, render themselves gravely culpable and are unworthy of receiving the sacraments of the Church." As to the children themselves, the Archbishop writes:

"There will be some of them who, having come under the influence of bad books and impious teachers, will manifest either a lack of faith or evil propensities which should disqualify them for receiving first communion until they have given proof of amendment. In ordinary cases, however, the child who is compelled to attend neutral schools should be regarded as one whose feebleness is to be protected rather than as one whose waywardness is to be punished. In the catechism classes, in the juvenile clubs of the parish, and especially in private conversations, care should be taken to refute the errors such a child may have read or heard, and everything should be done to make him or her familiar with religious teachings and to inspire the child with love for the Church and her history."

Mr. Doumerge, Minister of Education, in reply, has issued a circular to school-teachers instructing them to disregard the demand of the clergy and Catholic parents for the withdrawal of text-books placed under the ban by the Episcopate. It further announces that children who systematically refuse to attend the classes and refuse to use the prescribed text-books will be subject to disciplinary measures.

MEN SEEN AND NOT SEEN AT CHURCH

THERE is a psychologic law in operation, it appears to explain the absence of men from Sunday church-services. Belief in the existence of this law, according to Dr. R. S. Holmes, of *The Westminster* (Presbyterian, Philadelphia), rests upon two assumptions. First, that men do stay away, and, secondly, that church services are dull. "Business life," he declares, "furnishes a certain sort of excitement to which the mind becomes habituated, and the psychologic law makes the dull, emotionless, excitement-lacking church-service a source of larger weariness than even business itself." That this statement is not made in a spirit of irony, we see by Dr. Holmes's further words, which are contributed to a symposium of editors of religious journals printed in *Leslie's Weekly* (New York). We read:

"The Church itself is in fault for existing conditions. Old ministers remain in the pulpits, who have forgotten the things of which young men think. There are assistant pastors in large churches who have no more fitness for the places they occupy than the majority of those to whom they preach. The members of the churches are often worldly and worse, and the knowledge of what they are repels men of the world.

"The Church clings to the same old methods and worships in the same old way, and the preachers preach on the same old themes in the same old style. There is no chance to answer back, to discuss the propositions the pulpit may make. The whole matter is one-sided, and the humdrum preacher does things in a humdrum way.

"The bond of sympathy between men and the minister is broken.

"They get no dividends of any sort from the investment they make of time and attention in going to church.

"Men of mediocre ability go into the ministry. There are a few rare exceptions, and they have crowds of men to hear them preach; but for the most part the preacher is stupid.

"It is not the fault of the Gospel. It is the fault of an effete church.

"Why do not men go to church?

"They do not want to.

"I quote a recent letter from a New York business man upon the subject. He says:

"Men—by whom I necessarily mean New York business men—absent themselves from religious services, either remaining at home or going elsewhere for mental relaxation or physical recreation, because they become so fatigued in the pursuance of their business duties as to dread the effort and begrudge the time

spent in attending a gathering which, in the nature of things, is formal. The demands of business on a man in this city do not terminate with his nominal working-hours, but are almost constantly with him and seem to require a periodical respite, such as a Sunday at home or afield affords. Religious indifference seems more prevalent than active disbelief in any doctrine."

Dr. Holmes's law, as was said, requires the assumption that men don't go to church. But another Philadelphia editor, Dr. C. G. Trumbull, of *The Sunday-School Times*, thinks they do go. He says, "the question, 'Why don't men go to church?' reminds one of the old question in logic, 'Why did you kill your grandmother?' You didn't kill your grandmother, and men do go to church." He adds:

"Of course not every man goes to church. The Church's work for the world is not yet finished. But the Church is a great deal nearer its goal when the secular magazines are all asking the false-premise question, 'Why don't men go to church?' and devoting pages and pages to pointing out the 'spiritual unrest' and the 'blasting at the Rock of Ages,' and the failure generally of Christianity and the Church, than when the world paid no attention to these subjects. A dead issue arouses no attention. Corpses are seldom criticized. But when a man or an institution is one of the liveliest things on the horizon, there is never lacking a wide-spread effort to point out that one's failure to what he (or it) should be.

"As a matter of fact, there has probably never before been a time in the history of the world when so many men, both absolutely and relatively to populations, went to church as to-day in Christian America. The really leading business men in any community are Christian, church-going citizens. A little book was published not long ago, for example, giving some facts as to Presbyterianism in Chicago, and, incidentally, it gave a list of Chicago's financial, commercial, and professional leaders, many of national reputation, who were active in Christian work. This list represented only a single denomination in a single city—and that city not ordinarily noted as a shining Christian example in city life. The list could be duplicated many times over in other cities and other denominations. Yet that one list of church-going captains of industry would take away the breath of the average newspaper or magazine reader who gets his 'facts' as to American male Christendom from the secular press instead of investigating for himself on the right side of the church door."

MRS. STETSON'S SUBMISSION—Following the action of the Board of Directors of the Mother Church in suspending her from its roll, Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson has asked the New York Church to drop her name also. Part of her letter, published in the *New York Tribune*, is as follows:

"You concluded recently a comprehensive inquiry, and your report made my continued membership in this branch Church seem suitable and proper. Since then I have been advised that my name has been dropped from the membership roll of the Mother Church. As this may place the members of your board in an embarrassing position, I have decided to resign from membership in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, and I now request that my name be dropped from the membership roll. I shall continue to make it my sole effort to obey principle and to follow our beloved leader, Mary Baker Eddy.

"In taking this step I desire to thank the members of the board of trustees for all they have done during the past years to serve God and our beloved leader, through the upbuilding of this Church. There is no robbery in divine mind. Goodness is its own paymaster. Therefore you are already abundantly recompensed for past services and can never lose the reward of well-doing.

"I am informed that some objection was made during the recent inquiry to the continued payment of the annual sum voted to me in recognition of my services to this Church. Money is neither useful nor desirable to me unless it comes as a grateful recognition of services rendered to those from whom it comes. It was my purpose, therefore, at a suitable time, to suggest the discontinuance of this payment. In view of the recent action by the directors of the Mother Church it would seem undesirable that this payment be continued, even tho all the members of this branch Church were united, as in former years, in giving this proof of gratitude for what I have done for them and this Church."

JAPAN'S POET LAUREATE

BEING poet laureate to the Mikado appears to be a serious business. The poet thus honored does not write an occasional complimentary verse suitable for state occasions, if he feels moved, it seems. Instead of that he is a stern schoolmaster in poetry, whose approval the Emperor tries to win by severe effort at making *utas*. This is the picture that Yone Noguchi gives us of the court functionary, the Baron Takasaki, whose unbending loyalty to his poetic ideals does not flinch even when the Emperor looks sad over his failures, and pretty women beseech the master to deal less harshly with his royal pupil. In *The Independent* (November 18) Mr. Noguchi tells us that Baron Takasaki "presented the Mikado three items for his ratification before he stepped one step toward his acceptance of the chief office in the poetry department in the palace." The first reminded the Mikado that he should be Emperor first and poet afterward. It even went to the length of prescribing some of the Emperor's duties. Then he begged his master to reflect that he himself had been a *uta* student before his Royal Highness, and therefore his hard language and criticism must be overlooked. "Nothing was harder for him than to flatter," he said, and "it might happen sometimes he would be too severe toward His Majesty's *utas*, too, than he ought to, perhaps." Finally he begged the Emperor to regard him as one of the court poets and not the head man of office. And the Emperor, we are told, keeps rigidly the promise he gave the Baron at the start. Mr. Noguchi goes on:

"It goes without saying that the Baron's attitude toward the Emperor's poems is grave; and it is beautiful to see that the Emperor is gently yielding under his guidance. The poems will be handed to him once a month or once in two months; they are quite often in the Mikado's handwriting, tho more often copied by some court lady. (Here the Baron showed me a package of the Emperor's *utas* which were sent in a few days ago for his reading; they are said to amount to seven hundred and fifty pieces, and to represent two months' poetical work. I am sure he is a poetical wonder.) The Baron will go, I am told, under the rite of 'purification and bathing in water' to begin with, and change his *kimono* to a dress of ceremony, and then begin to read them with such a feeling as if he were facing to a god's altar. He used to scratch quite freely and add his correction till some years ago, as the Emperor's work left much to be desired; but it advanced almost marvelously lately, so that he has only to read and admire. I am told by the Baron that he has five marks of merit to put on the Emperor's *utas*; the very best being two circles, the second best one circle and two dots, the third one circle and one dot, the fourth just one circle, and the poorest only one dot. And how hard the Mikado strives to get the first mark!

"It happened some years ago that the Emperor had been discouraged for some long time on receiving only a poor mark for his poems, and all the court ladies in waiting worried to see his unhappy face. The late Mme. Saisho Atsuko, an eminent poetess herself, said to Baron Takasaki in her palace chamber that she wished he would slightly modify his rigidity upon the Mikado's poems; she had been worrying, she declared. And about the future of *uta*, which had begun to flourish from the reason of the Mikado's great interest, if he might suddenly cease to enjoy it. And she even said it would not be a particularly good mode of patriotism to make the Emperor unnecessarily sad. 'I hear the most unexpected thing,' the Baron exclaimed. He said he would gladly resign his post if the Emperor were dissatisfied with him; he was sure, however, he said, that her worrying would prove to be groundless as he had many reasons to believe in the Emperor, and a born poet as he was could never so easily desert his Muse. 'And suppose,' he said, 'he stops writing or his *utas* grow less in number. It would never impair his Emperorship, I dare say. Let him be sad, if he will!' It was two or three months after this occurrence that Mme. Saisho passed by the Emperor in the corridor, who stopped her to read a package of his *utas* which had returned from the Baron; among them were three poems which bore the best

mark. 'You have to write *uta* like those, you see,' the Mikado exclaimed to the lady with laughter. She sent a messenger to the Baron as soon as she retired from the Mikado's presence, and begged him to forgive her words of stupidity of the other day.



By courtesy of "The Independent."

BARON TAKASAKI,

The man who criticizes the Mikado's poems, and keeps his royal master up to a high standard in his art.

Indeed, the Baron's rigidity is something wonderful, while the Emperor's faith in him is the rarest thing in the world."

Here are some specimen *utas* from the poet laureate and from the Empress:

"He wrote, when his son, Motohiko, a naval officer, about to start for the war, received a brace of wild geese from the court:

'You've had a royal gift: Now, in return,
Shoot that proud bird that haunts the Eagle's Nest
And bring him as an offering to your lord!'

(Translated by A. Lloyd.)

"The Eagle's Nest is one of the forts at Port Arthur. And, soon after, hearing the news of his death before Port Arthur, he was obliged to write under his son's picture:

I.

'Well hast thou kept the teaching of thy sire
That ever bade thee in the perilous hour
Yield up thy life for thy dear country's sake.

II.

'Now rest in peace; the son thou leav'st behind,
Thy only son, I take and nurture up,
A living monument of all thy worth.'

(Translated by A. Lloyd.)

"Her Majesty the Empress sent him the following *utas*:

I.

'We mourn for him, the son, who lost his life
For his dear country on the battle-field;
Yet 'tis the father's heart that grieves us most.

II.

'Take thou his son—he's full of life and hope—
And use him as thy trusty bamboo-staff
For serviceable aid in all thy work.'

(Translated by A. Lloyd.)

"To which the Baron replied with his profound bows:

I.

'I wept not for my son, yet now my sleeves
Are wet with tears, with gracious tears that fall
Like raindrops from our country's mother-tree.

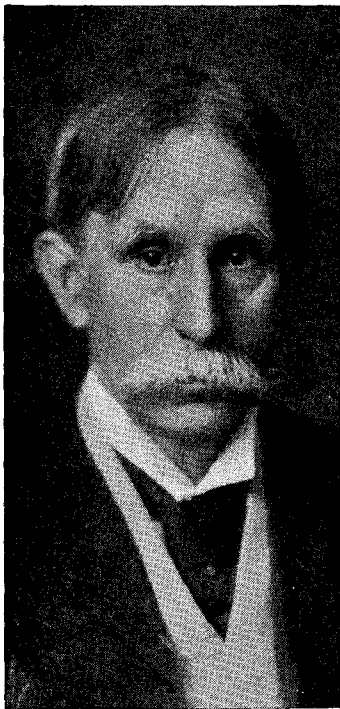
II.

'Yes, I will take my late son's only son,
And rear him gently. He will be to me
A staff, to thee a strong, protecting shield.'

(Translated by A. Lloyd.)

RICHARD WATSON GILDER

RICHARD WATSON GILDER, who died on November 18, was a poet, editor, and man of letters. These attributes are known to the country at large; but New York is, at this hour, remembering him chiefly as "one of its most useful citizens."



POET AND PATRIOT.

"Every civic movement of importance in New York City has turned instinctively to Mr. Gilder for encouragement."

sure of the fact that the Corporation of Trinity Church was the owner of some of the vilest tenement-houses in the city. Out of that great scandal, now grown all too familiar and commonplace, arose a movement for the appointment by Governor Flower of an investigating-committee from the legislature to look into the housing-conditions of the poor in this city.

"The Trinity disclosure, the agitation at Albany leading to the creation of the legislative committee, and the nominating of that committee at the Governor's request, were all the work of a man who has for many years given his life to work of this kind for the Hearst newspapers.

"This man suggested to the Governor that Richard Watson Gilder should be the chairman of the investigating-committee.

"He was accordingly appointed to that office, with such men as Dr. Cyrus Edson, Thomas F. Byrnes, and Roger Foster as his associates.

"Mr. Gilder threw himself into the task with his characteristic conscientiousness and devotion.

"His faithfulness defied all rivalry. More than a year of his life was given to the work of this committee—a work out of which

"His talents were always at the service of the community," says the *New York Herald*. "He sympathized with and sought to encourage all that was best in American life, whether in literature, or art, or music, or economic progress, or government." His status as poet, prose writer, or editor, this journal goes on to say, "is of minor importance in comparison with the purity, the fervency, and example of old-fashioned Americanism." In connection with this moment of reminiscence the *New York American* recalls "a remarkable passage in the history of New York City in which Mr. Gilder made a golden record worthy of a civic crown." We read:

"Fourteen years ago New York was startled one morning by the newspaper disclo-

has grown the New York Tenement-House Law, which has furnished a model of that kind of legislation for the whole country.

"In his determination to know all the facts at first hand, Mr. Gilder visited day by day in person hundreds of the worst tenements in the city.

"And, that he might know just what were the perils to which tenement-dwellers were exposed by fire, he left standing orders with the fire department that he should be called to all tenement-house fires occurring between 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 in the morning.

"Let those who mourn the poet and celebrate his memory remember also that he was a noble citizen."

Mr. Gilder's death was sudden, the first signs, whose seriousness were taken lightly, occurring while he was lecturing on the life of Grover Cleveland, his personal friend, before the Y. M. C. A., of Orange, N. J., on November 3. Recovery from this soon followed, but a subsequent attack of angina pectoris carried him off a few hours after the seizure. His career, tho mainly literary, touched life on many of its practical sides. He was born in 1844 at Bordentown, N. J., and as a mere youth printed and published a newspaper called *The St. Thomas Register*. His education was gained from his father, who was a Methodist minister, and from tutors.

In 1870 Mr. Gilder was associated with Dr. J. G. Holland in the launching of *Scribner's Monthly Magazine*. On the death of Dr. Holland he became its editor-in-chief, a position which he retained when its name was changed to *The Century*.

A voice outside New York speaks in the *Springfield Republican*—presumably Mr. C. G. Whiting, one of the honorary pall-bearers. "There are few like Gilder," observes this writer, adding that "his nature had an infinite delicacy, and his work in letters a refined grace derived therefrom." He goes on:

"Gilder had the full quality of the poet; his gentleness was divine. Of the poets of the present (now passing) generation he has the primacy. Following the succession of Stoddard and Stedman, he of the New York poets was then first. There was ever in his verse a spiritual quality which distinguishes him. As a master of musical verse, without theory, he met the science of Lanier, and his was a voice of melody. Often he diverged from the conventional forms, writing in poetic prose, as in his remarkable verses on the return of an Arctic exploration; and often he uttered strong incitations to civic virtue. In his large service as a citizen in New York City he was identified with political and social reform, and in his later years that was the trend of his labor."

HOW MR. HARDY SEES LIFE—Prof. W. L. Phelps, of Yale, draws in *The North American Review* a very terrible picture of Mr. Hardy's attitude toward life. It is this:

"I once saw a print of a cartoon drawn by a contemporary Dresden artist, Herr Sascha Schneider. It was called 'The Helplessness of Man against Destiny.' We see a quite naked man, standing with his back to us; his head is bowed in hopeless resignation; heavy manacles are about his wrists, to which chains are attached, that lead to some fastening in the ground. Directly before him, with hideous hands, that now almost entirely surround the little circle where he stands in dejection, crawls flatly toward him a prodigious, shapeless monster, with his horrid narrow eyes fixt on his defenseless human prey. And the man is so conscious of his tether, that even in the very presence of the unspeakably awful object, *the chains hang loose!* He may have tried them once, but he has since given up. The monster is Destiny; and the real meaning of the picture is seen in the eyes, nose, and mouth of the loathsome beast. There is not only no sympathy and no intelligence there; there is an expression far more terrible than the evident lust to devour; there is plainly the *sense of humor* shown on this hideous face. The contrast between the limitless strength of the monster and the utter weakness of the man flavors the stupidity of Destiny with the zest of humor. Now this is a correct picture of life as Mr. Hardy sees it. His God is a kind of insane child, who cackles foolishly as he destroys the most precious objects."

A SUCCESS FOR THE NEW THEATER

THE tide of criticism against the New Theater turned with the production of John Galsworthy's "Strife." The play, to begin with, has had its certification as a London success, and now the New York *Evening Post* declares that it "must be accounted among the most notable, the most interesting, and the most adroit of contemporaneous English dramas." Its performance, this critic says, "not only reflected great credit upon the management, but furnished gratifying evidence of the substantial capacity of the stock company." In this production, the New York *World* points out, "the New Theater more nearly found itself than in either of the other two"—"Antony and Cleopatra" and "The Cottage in the Air." The play seemed to justify the house as the "play-house of the people," for its theme is one of the burning questions of the day—the struggle between capital and labor. The scene of the play, originally located in England, has been transferred to Ohio—a change that does not altogether escape criticism, since some minor inconsistencies are thus involved. The writer in the New York *Tribune* thus sketches the story:

"There has been a four months' strike of the employees of the Ohio River Tinplate Mills. The action of the drama covers the final six hours of the strike. *John Anthony*, the president of the mill company, is resolved to yield nothing to the strikers. The latter, by the way, are not supported by the union. *David Roberts*, the leader of the striking employees, is a fanatical person with a class-grievance as well as a private one, and he is equally resolved that the struggle shall proceed. These two men are the principal figures of the drama. Each is class incarnate. To the feeling of class each adds the pride, the vanity, the obstinacy of a certain sort of leadership, which, in their cases, as in so many others, means the obstinacy of half-knowledge. Each is determined that his own opinions shall prevail because they are his own opinions. 'I am Capital,' *Anthony* seems to say in all his reasoning and actions; 'I am Labor,' *Roberts* seems to assert in every negotiation and decision. In each instance another reading of '*L'Etat c'est moi*!' *Anthony* finds in his cause the foundation of civilization. *Roberts* is convinced that his own cause is the fundamental support of the chariot of progress. The contentions are familiar. They are encountered every day in the industrial world; in most phases of life in which some men work for wealth and more for livelihood. *Anthony's* directors and stockholders lose 'great sums' by their president's obstinacy in the fight. But Mr. Galsworthy neglected to change his 'quarter of a million' sterling into their equivalent in dollars. A quarter of a million dollars loss by a four months' strike of thousands of men would be less alarming to a great and prosperous corporation than the author seems to think. But besides, of course, the workmen lose their wages, their families suffer and even starve, allied industries are disorganized, and a population is filled with hatred because two obstinate men will not come to terms. A compromise agreed upon by wiser men, before the action of the play begins, is rejected by the capitalist-leader and the strike-leader alike, only to be accepted at the end by the men, who have 'turned down' their agitator, and by the company's directors, who have outvoted their president. The latter, the founder of the company, has ruled it for more than thirty years, and has 'beaten its men' in four labor wars. He would rather die than give in. *Roberts*, the strike-leader, is as pig-headed as *Anthony*, and thinks any compromise a disgrace. His wife dies of starvation. But little he cares about dying wives and hungry children. His hot brain is set on victory."

What is borne home to the observer, says this reviewer,

"is a vivid realization of the useless suffering and terrific waste resulting from these conflicts between capital and labor, of the hideous misunderstandings that arise, and the belief that all this extravagance of energy, this embitterment of existence, this preying of self-interest can be avoided if, instead of the pains of strife, men will take the pains to arrive at a higher and broader understanding of life and of their fellow beings, whether these latter are puddlers or corporation presidents, holders of stocks or wielders of tools."

The acting capacities of the new stock company were brought out by this play in such a way as to lead *The Sun* to question if

the company can be matched in this country for all-round excellence. *The Evening Post*, too, is enthusiastic, and goes into these details of people and parts:

"Mr. Louis Calvert, evidently a most capable and versatile performer, . . . furnished a vigorous, clever, and consistent sketch of the 'rule or ruin' *John Anthony*. The dogged resolution of the man was especially well marked. Possibly he might have made the character a little more effective if he had given a little more variation to his mood of merely immobile obstinacy, and lightened his rigidity with a few flashes of passion, but his impersonation was a good one, well considered, nicely finished, and thoroughly alive. Mr. Albert Bruning, too, was particularly effective in the opposing figure of *Roberts*. Perhaps he was all the more effective owing to the contrast which he presented in his shrill and mobile nervous excitability to the massive quiet of his arch-enemy. He seasoned his Socialism with a dash of anarchic malignity which was theatrically effective and wholly appropriate. Mr. William McVay enacted a director, of a swollen, guzzling, selfish, and apoplectic type, with an admirably lethargic and unconscious humor. Mr. A. E. Anson, as the younger and more humane *Anthony*, played with an intelligence and feeling which greatly confirmed the good opinion already formed of his abilities, and Mr. Gottschalk, marvelously made up, added a delightful portrait of a prosy and self-conscious little man to his group of social eccentrics. Mr. Ben Johnson was excellent as the old Welshman, *Thomas*, and Miss Thais Lawton won some special applause by her passionate and truthful acting as his desperate daughter. Miss Lawton seems to be endowed with a genuine histrionic instinct.

"Attention has been directed to the rarely good management of the mob in the mill scene. Nothing more nearly real of its sort has been seen upon the local stage for a long time. All the scenery and appointments, as usual, were of the finest kind."



JOHN GALSWORTHY,

An English playwright whose drama, "Strife," pictures the struggle of labor and capital to win in a great strike.

WHAT WE PAY TO LEARN ART—Some estimate of the cost of art education in this country was recently furnished by a government bulletin, and *The Chautauquan* gives us this abstract:

"Art education is of less than forty years' standing in our system. Even now there are many who think art a mere luxury for the few instead of a great source of pleasure, elevation, and culture for the many. Yet the annual expenditure for art instruction is estimated roughly as follows:

By municipalities	\$4,520,181
Private schools, academies, and colleges	2,500,000
Private schools of fine and applied art	2,500,000
Subscriptions to art educational periodicals, etc.	1,000,000
Summer art schools	500,000
By the States	400,000
By the United States Government	95,060
School-room decoration	50,000

Total yearly

\$11,565,241

"These figures are merely suggestive of the growing interest in art. We have already 365 art museums and societies, 47 art magazines, and many publications which devote departments to art. Ninety-two summer schools teach and promote art and understanding of it."

A MANY-HEADED CENSORSHIP

A WELTER of public discussion carried on through the press and a four months' investigation by a joint parliamentary committee have produced a revised program for the British dramatic censorship. The English propose to keep their censor—it would be unthinkable to abolish a functionary acting since the days of Henry VIII.—but if the recommendations of the committee are enacted into law, he will find his wings somewhat clipped. Many leading playwrights have clamored for his annihilation; some prominent theatrical producers have sought for his retention—the committee divide him up and cast his members to the contending sides. The Lord Chamberlain will go on licensing plays, tho there was strong influence brought to bear to give his duties over to the London County Council, thus according with the practise prevailing outside London. Music-halls and vaudeville or variety shows will be put under the same surveillance as the legitimate drama. Finally, performances of plays without license may take place, but the performers and managers will be held responsible by the public prosecutor for any breach of decorum or morals. The London *Daily News* thinks it “has seldom seen a more skillful mosaic in compromise.” The committee, it says, “has managed to cast a bone to every hungry suitor that came before them and send none quite empty away.” It goes on:

“There were a good many susceptibilities and interests not to be jarred or damaged. First of all was the existing censorship—the Lord Chamberlain and the Examiner of Plays. Mr. Redford, perhaps, might have been treated with little ceremony, but the Lord Chamberlain is a peer of the realm and a member of the Government, who must be dealt with respectfully. Then there was the executive, not this or that particular ministry, but the executive as an institution, which for some centuries has found the control of the theater politically convenient, and is traditionally indispensed to surrender altogether a power which has assisted it through the tight corners criticism occasionally produces. Then there was that very complex entity, the many-headed public, with its various heads clamorous for anything from the colorless orthodoxy of the young person to the extremest heterodoxy of the latest rebel. Then there was the dramatist anxious for freedom and for conditions of work not insulting to his pride as a craftsman nor fatal to the performance of his duty as an interpreter of life. Finally there was the theater proprietor or manager who has invested his money in plays as other people invest in beer, and whose chief desire was that nothing should be done to weaken the security for his capital or lower the rate of his profits. It is pretty obvious that not all these different claimants could be completely satisfied, for to some extent they stand in one another's way.”

The Lord Chamberlain and Mr. Redford, it is said, in somewhat ironic vein, are satisfied by the retention of the censorship. Likewise, incidentally, the managers, who, under the wings of the censor, “may continue to retain their complete freedom from the troublesome exercise of their own judgment and their practical immunity from prosecution.” Upon the concession to the dramatist this comment is made:

“The concession to the dramatist is full liberty to apply or refrain from applying for a license, and the right to produce an unlicensed play at his own risk. If he applies for a license he will apply in the future to a censor the limits of whose discretion are in some manner defined. If he produces his play unlicensed he is to run the risk of a prosecution. It is at this point, where the conditions governing the refusal of a license or the starting of a prosecution are defined, that the claims of the dramatist, the citizen, and the executive converge and in some measure conflict. The dramatist demands freedom which may degenerate into license; the citizen demands decency which may degenerate into prudery; the executive demands respect of the political conventions which may degenerate into the repression of opinion. The committee proposes to meet all these difficulties by subjecting the unlicensed play to two different forms of control. If the play is indecent the director of public prosecutions may indict the manager of the theater or the author; but if it contains offensive personalities, or represents on the stage in an invidious manner a living per-

son, or does violence to the sentiment of religious reverence, or is calculated to conduce to crime or vice, or to impair friendly relations with a foreign Power, or to cause a breach of the peace, the Attorney-General is to bring the play before a committee of the Privy Council, which, after a hearing which may be secret, may prohibit its performance for a period of not more than ten years. Let us say candidly that we like not the security.”

The Standard cynically foresees that “things will go on very much as before; but nobody will be able to say that a bevy of brilliant dramatic geniuses have had their wings clipped by official prudery or bigotry. They may fly—if they can do so with comfort and safety.” The Manchester *Guardian* thinks “no one will be fully satisfied, Mr. Redford certainly not, because parts of it [the report] are virtually a vote of censure on the manner in which his tenure of office has been conducted”:

“How else is one to read the recommendation that the Lord Chamberlain shall in future make it clear that he and not the Examiner is the licensing authority, or that other which requires that a stricter guard than hitherto shall be kept against indecencies tending to appear in plays of a frivolous kind? The secret committee of two retired actor-managers, an author, and a distinguished lawyer, which the Lord Chamberlain recently appointed to assist the Examiner, will also be displeased, because they are brushed aside and abolished altogether. Finally, it is to be feared that some of the authors who had claimed freedom for their craft will be disappointed with the result. Tho a blow has been struck at the artistic Erastianism which ties the drama, alone of all the arts in this country, at the heels of the court, the stage is still awaiting its disestablishment. But for those of us who think that the processes which impede and punish the publication of indecent books or the exhibition of indecent pictures would have been sufficient to prevent the abuse of the stage, the report offers a good deal of consolation and a certain measure of hope.”

ONE COLLECTION NOT SPURIOUS—Dr. Bode's wax bust, which he still persistently claims as a genuine work of Leonardo da Vinci, has brought forward the general subject of fake antiques. The good doctor's experience may lead many to question public museum exhibits elsewhere. There is a collection of armor at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, however, that has just received the certification of Mr. Guy F. Laking, armorer to King Edward VII. Mr. Laking, who has just visited this country, says in the New York *Sun*:

“The collection of armor is without doubt the finest public collection of the kind in the world—for one reason because it now contains the finest private collection ever brought out of Europe, that of the Duc de Dino. Why that is so excellent is because it was put together by the greatest connoisseur of armor that lived, Baron de Crosson. The Duke had a lot of money that came from his American wife, and he was able to get the very best things that were offered. The combined wealth of De Dino and the great knowledge of De Crosson made possible the acquisition of a collection of such a high quality.

“In the collection there are only two false pieces, and those were not bought by the Baron de Crosson. One is a Bacanet helmet with snouted visor and the other a *dague à l'oreille* (a dagger with an ear-shaped pommel), which latter was one of a series of clever imitations that about eight years ago flooded the European market. These forgeries were produced at a factory not far from Paris.

“Of course many articles in the collection came from old English ancestral houses, which yielded up their treasures freely. Indeed, startling as it may seem, Windsor Castle was drawn on in some indirect fashion. There is a shield in the Metropolitan Museum that was made by Jacob Topf that belongs to a suit made for Sir John Smythe and which is now in the royal collection at Windsor. I can not imagine how the shield got away.

“Then there is the famous tilting helmet from the Stafford collection at Ecosy Hall in the north of England, also the world-famed Bacanet helmet from Lord Lonsborough's collection, together with the unique tournament helmet of Sir Giles Capel, one of the knights attendant upon King Henry VIII. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. This was given to Baron de Crosson by a descendant of the Capel family.”

New books for children, as well as new books for adult readers, are becoming each year more numerous, varied, and perplexing. In the following pages an attempt has been made to select from the great mass published this year about fifty which, if not actually the best, are believed to be among the best. This list, and the notices which accompany it, have been in preparation for several weeks. While the books are all commended, the notices have been written in a critical rather than a merely descriptive or an amiably laudatory spirit. An unfavorable word therefore need not mean that the reader is to ignore the book referred to. Appended to the list having reviews will be found other lists classified as "ten books for boys," and "ten books for girls."

Adams, Joseph H. Harper's Machinery Book for Boys. Illustrated. With Dictionary of Mechanical Terms. 8vo, pp. 373. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.75.

Mr. Adams has gained a deserved reputation as the chief wizard in making present-day "Handy-books." Were the modern boy able to put all his energy into channels so clearly indicated in these practical guides, he would become a specialist before the time arrived for college specializing. Mr. Adams constitutes in himself a sort of preparatory school. So, in part one, he discusses the character of force; in part two he outlines the application of force to metal, wood, and stone; while in the final section he is up-to-date in his descriptions of automobiles and motor-boats. The book is made complete by the inclusion of necessary formulæ, and a dictionary of mechanical terms.

Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman. The Enchanted Forest. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 235. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

Many stories in our list of juveniles were first told to please some particular boy or girl. Mrs. Andrews confesses that "The Enchanted Forest" came into existence on winter nights in order to satisfy the insatiable appetite of a youngster-relative of hers. The story is a mixture of already familiar books of the same kind. But many a child, new to all the tricks of the trade, will revel in John and Renard, the Fox, the whipped-cream plants, the choco-

late-wells and other incongruously delightful imaginings. Having once created a standard for herself in such an excellent short story as "The Perfect Tribute" (Scribner),—a Christmas gift as delightful this year as last,—Mrs. Andrews will



RALPH HENRY BARBOUR,
Author of "Captain Chubb" and "Double Play."

always be measured in the manner of the deceased wife's sister. While "The Enchanted Forest," different in its appeal, has no claim to very long existence, we must applaud any author who is young enough at heart to like "high jinks" every night with a child.

Arnold, G. W. A Mother's List of Books for Children. Pp. 271. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

In this era of many libraries, lists of the best books are easy to procure,—too easy one might say. For there has been such a deluge of recommendations, conflicting with one another, that the lay reader is in a quandary as to which of the best lists is really best. Miss Arnold's "Mother's List" is published with such strong recommendations from children's librarians that we can not help but hope that it will have as strong an influence as it deserves. It is easy enough in such a guide to include a really good book for children; it is not so easy to exclude the average book, for there are hundreds of average books amidst the thousand inferior volumes issued. Miss Arnold is of the school of Miss Hewins and of Miss Moore; there is a certain "materialistic care" in her selections, and for that reason it were best had she erred on the side of over-strength rather than of mild meekness. Some stories have crept into her list which should creep out, but, altogether, the little volume is one deserving of consultation before mothers do their Christmas shopping.

Baker, Etta Anthony. The Girls at Fairmount. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 295. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

It is surprising how very close to the charm of Miss Alcott some writers come, without actually usurping her position. While, every season, the market is deluged with college yarns which vary only in name, the average excellence is good even tho not

distinctive. "The Girls at Fairmount" commends itself because of its glow of youth. Consider what the writer for children must aim to do, if her object is to free herself of fact, and to give only fiction; in this particular case, she must deal with the natural outlets through which the energies of American children flow. Mrs. Baker does this in excellent spirit, and, besides, her sentiment is healthy. There is just sufficient rivalry between the girls and boys to lend zest to the adventures and there is a slight mystery connected with Beth, who would be the heroine were not the other girls equally as prominent and assertive.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. Captain Chubb. Illustrated by Relyea. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

In most of Ralph Henry Barbour's stories a youthful enjoyment pervades the pages. Tho this new volume is the fourth in a series, there is no abatement of wholesome fun and adventure. The boys and the one girl who made "The Crimson Sweater," "Tom, Dick, and Harriet," and "Harry's Island" so popular, while they grow in years as the years advance, are still free from that restraint which becomes apparent as soon as a writer for young people attempts to deal in romance. "Captain Chubb," if not unique, is at least an average story and it will amuse while one is reading it. Mr. Barbour writes with such zest that it seems unfortunate he does not aim higher. He is also the author, this year, of "Double Play" (Appleton).

Beach, Lieut.-Com. E. L., U. S. N. An Annapolis Second Classman. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. 12mo, pp. 389. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. \$1.25.

If there is one thing above all others to recommend "An Annapolis Second Classman," it is the fact that a regular naval officer is the author. The atmosphere of the story is sure to be authentic in such a case. Lieutenant-Commander Beach, who, in a series of books, is attempting to photograph a correct picture of Annapolis life, is not a facile writer, tho his incidents have color, and smack of truthfulness to life. He is least successful in his dialog, but at times he strikes a manly note that is pleasing. The characters in this book have made



CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY,
Author of "On the Old Kearsarge."



ABBIE FARWELL BROWN,
Author of "John of the Woods," and joint author of "Tales of the Red Children."

their entrances in other volumes, but sufficient explanation is here given to make this story independent in understanding. Lieutenant-Commander Beach is the author of another new book, "Ralph Osborn: Midshipman at Annapolis" (Wilde).

Beard, D. C. *The Boy Pioneers, Sons of Daniel Boone.* 8vo, pp. 329. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Mr. Beard is intent on circumventing civilization. Under the name of "The Boy Pioneers," he ingeniously outlines methods



GELETT BURGESS,
Author of "Blue Goops and Red."

by which the modern boy may emulate Daniel Boone, Kit Carson, Johnny Appleseed Day, Simon Kenton, Davy Crockett, and others who helped build up the Middle West, if the Kentucky region is not too far East to be West. Mr. Beard has not simply forced himself to write a book. The advice he gives here has been offered to the boys in America through various magazines, and the result has been that some twenty thousands have banded themselves together into an organization pledged to the preservation of human life, and to the protection of natural resources. Were a boy to put into execution all the admirable directions given by Mr. Beard, he would be such a pioneer as one would imagine Boone himself dreamed of being.

Brady, Cyrus Townsend. *On the Old Kearsarge, A Story of the Civil War.* [Boys of Service Series.] Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.35.

Doctor Brady, like most writers who desire to combine history and fiction in a book for boys, makes use of characters simply as a skeleton upon which to carry fact. With the mastery of this formula, it is surprising how spirited a narrative can be made. This Civil-War story confines itself almost entirely to sea-engagements, and closes with a detailed account of "The last of the Alabama"; when it is done, there is a "Final Note," which authenticates nearly every incident in the book. The narrative is not a great one, but in its class, as one of a series, it will have its momentary appeal, especially if incident and adventure are what readers most desire.

Brown, Abbie Farwell. *John of the Woods.* Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. 12mo, pp. 189. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.25.

Miss Abbie Farwell Brown has succeeded

commendably in disguising an overworked moral beneath a sufficiently entertaining story. Her hero is a circus "tumbler" who runs away from his cruel companions and finds refuge with a hermit; the latter teaches him how to gain the love of beasts and fowls. His gentle ways win John of the Woods something more than this power, for he is a boy of high breeding, and events lead to his saving the life of his young king and to his gaining the confidence of the realm. Miss Brown has done work of more original scope than this, but there is no abatement of her buoyant and healthy manner of telling a story. She is a good companion for children, both in her prose and verse. It is to be hoped that, because of Mr. Smith's popularity as an illustrator, he will not allow himself to be overworked. His drawings for this book are still simple and graceful in the use of lines, but they are sparse in their quaint side-play, and that quality is what commended itself to us in his "Noah's Ark" (Houghton).

Brown, Abbie Farwell, and Bell, J. M. *Tales of the Red Children.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 126. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Miss Brown and her collaborator have here turned to Canada for some of the folklore of the Indians, and have put into simple form some of the nature myths which the red children are brought up on. The measure of their value as a gift-book is their interest, and the authors go about their narrative in an unaffected way; they free themselves partly from the oppression of the research specialist. That is why the young person will not only find the text easy reading, but also holding while the novelty lasts. There is hardly any distinctive spirit to guarantee that, in the retelling, the coauthors will gain any lasting recognition through such a collection of stories; there are too many of the same character already in the field.

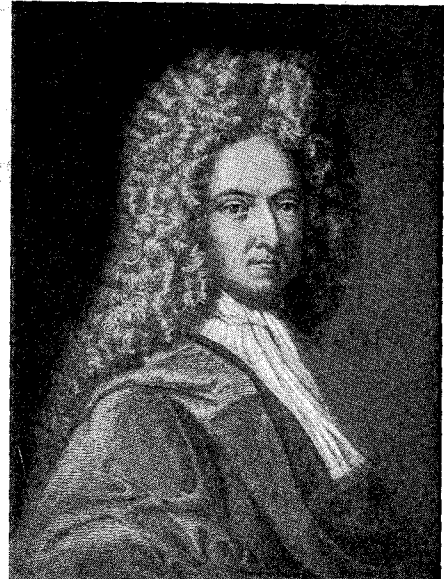
Burgess, Gelett. *Blue Goops and Red. A Manual of Manners for Children.* Illustrated by the author in colors. 4to, pp. 81. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.35 net.

We were all brought up on books of manners; in medieval days, the boys read their rules of courtesy, and in Puritan New England, the Primer gaged the narrow path. Some of these guides brought terror to children; many of us



NORMAN DUNCAN,
Author of "The Suitable Child."

remember with a shudder the fate of the little German boy who would not cut his finger nails! But a jollier set of illustrations are hard to find than the "goops," who now in four volumes bring shame to the ill-mannered modern child. This year, the blue "goops" are the naughty offenders of etiquette, and through a clever bit of bookmaking, by turning a half-leaf,—presto! they are changed into red "goops," the models of behavior. The book is clever, tho the wit is uneven.



DANIEL DE FOE,
Author of "Robinson Crusoe."

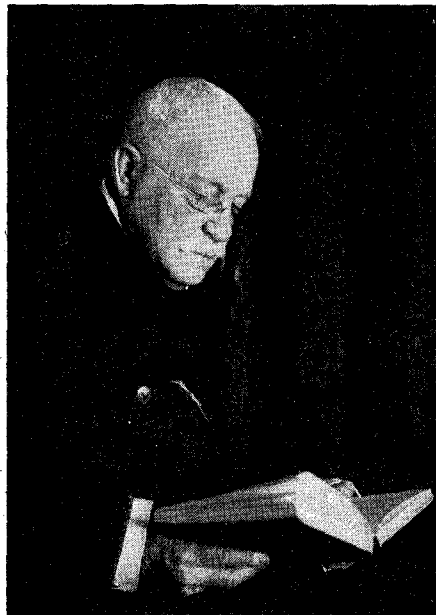
Burnett, Frances Hodgson. *Barty Crusoe and his Man Saturday.* Color illustrations. Pp. 231. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1 net.

Admirers of Mrs. Burnett's "The Good Wolf" will welcome a continuation of many of its characters in "Barty Crusoe," together with a host of new ones, such as the little monkey, "Saturday," the "Perfectly Polite Pirates," and their preceptor, "Baboo Bajorum," a gorilla who made them polite! Imagine a small boy who, reading "Robinson Crusoe," was able immediately to test some of the adventures through the kindly aid of the "Good Wolf!" There is sufficient expectancy in this story to excite the boy of five or six; and so haphazard is the telling, that we suspect innumerable companion volumes will follow. It is pleasant to watch the apparent ease with which Mrs. Burnett imagines the inconsequential; her description of the battle between the polite and the impolite pirates is ridiculously spirited. This is the best section of the story, which is printed in large type and embellished with panel decorations and full-page line-illustrations.

Catlin, George. *The Boys' Catlin. My Life Among the Indians.* Edited, with biographical introduction, by Mary Gay Humphreys. Illustrated from Catlin's drawings. 12mo, pp. 380. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.

Here is a human document which has been judiciously made available for children. Miss Humphreys has used discrimination in her selections of typical phases of Indian life which Catlin, the artist, not only wrote about with great exactitude, but graphically "fixt" upon canvas. The editor has likewise prepared a biographical sketch which, giving the essential facts connected with the Indian artist and ethnologist, at the same time lays

stress upon Catlin's far-sighted estimate of the Indians and of the, then, wild region of the West. This book should have wide attraction for the boy reader, whose interest is directly and especially appealed to. From the cover design, with its dashing "brave," to the index, there are "real" in-



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WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS,
Author of "Boy Life."

cidents more picturesque than, and equally as unbelievable as, incidents of fiction.

Cawein, Madison. *The Giant and the Star.* Little Annals in Rhyme. Verses for Children about Children. 12mo, pp. 173. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

The poet who attempts to appeal to children in rime can not escape inevitable comparison with Stevenson and Eugene Field; nor does it seem, by the similar selection of subjects, that the poet ever wishes to forego this honor. But Mr. Cawein, whether his imitation has been conscious or not, has fallen somewhat short of the spontaneous. In a collection of fifty-seven poems there are none of exceptional melody, but Mr. Cawein is usually lyrical. The poems will have interest for children. That depends mainly on how



ARTHUR E. M'FARLANE,
Author of "Redney McGaw."

well they are read aloud: for originally the rimes were written for the poet's son, and on the recommendation of his enjoyment they are now given to the public.

Chisolm, Loney [Compiler]. *The Golden Staircase. Poems for Children.* Illustrations in color by M. Dibdin Spooner. Pp. 361. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 net. School edition, \$1 net.

"The Golden Staircase," which is one of numerous anthologies of verse for children, has become so popular that it has been found necessary to issue two new editions. The collection embraces a large scope, indicating rather the personal taste of the compiler than the accepted judgment of authorities. In this respect, it includes what Palgrave's standard would often exclude, but historically it is well represented, making use of some recent verse. The book should appeal to older children. There may be a multiplicity of anthologies in the market, but, if every one were as nice in imaginative idea as Alfred Noyes' "The Magic Casement" (Dutton, \$2 net), they would serve an inestimable purpose. A collection of fairy poems is obliged to appeal to old and young alike. Mr. Noyes evidently had no age limit in mind when he did his work, but certainly he was an appreciator of child-nature when he decided upon this "Quaint Old Litany" for his motto:

"From Ghoulies and Ghosties, long-legged Beasties, and Things that go Bump in the Night, Good Lord, deliver us!"

Church, Rev. Alfred J. *The Faerie Queene and Her Knights. Stories Retold from Edmund Spenser.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Stories from the Faerie Queene. Retold from Spenser by Lawrence H. Dawson. Illustrated by Gertrude Demain Hammond, R. I. 8vo, pp. 234. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50 net.

The secret of a story retold is to be found in how much of the original intensity is retained. Every year, we are given volumes tempting in appearance, and purporting to be the classics in fit shape for the young; already there are many editions of "The Faerie Queene." The two that are here mentioned are worthy of examination. Dr. Church has done a vast amount of work for juveniles, and he, therefore, has the trick of adaptation well in control; Mr. Dawson's version is, in many ways, more virile, retaining much of the excellent "terror" of romance, and far exceeding its competitor in the matter of illustrations. Indeed, the color plates are distinctive, especially the conception of Britomart, facing page 102.

De Foe, Daniel. *The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.* Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. 8vo, pp. 435. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50 net.

It was Charles Lamb who once called "Robinson Crusoe" excellent "kitchen literature" as well as sound food for the "most learned." Certain it is that a new edition in such attractive form as this can not fail to appeal to the lover of adventure. The illustrations in color and in black and white succeed admirably in portraying that self-reliance which one always remembers as being the most sterling of Crusoe's qualities. The fact that the publishers have omitted the "Further Adventures" partly accounts for the excellent type in a book of average proportion. On the one hand, the original De Foe text is adhered to, and on the other hand, as the advertisement assures us, "There is nothing in it unsuited for reading by boys

and girls." This speaks well for the durability of De Foe, and we are the gainers by the fact that other hands have not tampered with it!

Du Bois, Mary Constance. *The Lass of the Silver Sword.* Illustrated by Charles M. Relyea. 12mo, pp. 418. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

A girl would instinctively turn to this story because of its title; and Mr. Relyea has conceived a sufficient number of stri-



DANIEL GREGORY MASON,
Author of "A Child's Guide to Music."

king illustrations to assure the reader of plentiful jollity and mountain adventure. For the lassies of the Silver Sword bear upon their shoulders the burdens of the Knights of the Round Table, and are certainly subjected to ordeals which demand their strength and courage. The book in style is easily written, with an unfortunate tendency to make use of oversweet adjectives, a fault which mars so much of our fiction. Even among girls there would be some resentment, were one to take hold of



ARTHUR RACKHAM,
Illustrator of "Tales from Shakespeare"
and "Gulliver's Travels."

the other's hand "pettingly." No one can deny that "The Lass of the Silver Sword" is wholesome, however.

Duncan, Norman. *The Suitable Child.* Illustrated by Elizabeth Shippen Green. 16mo, pp. 96. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.

This book is warmly recommended to young readers from twelve to sixteen, and to their elders who are in search of a short story breathing the spirit of Yuletide. Mr. Duncan has proved himself in many directions; there are boys who stand indebted to him for a "penny dreadful," "The Adventures of Billy Topsail"; and all classes of readers will welcome his story of the attractive orphan boy who is adopted aboard a western express. It so happens that Mr. Duncan has cleverly combined two short stories recently published in *Harper's Magazine*, and by so doing has saved a good thing from some of the excellent material which oftentimes is lost in bound volumes of our magazines. In these days of Christmas doubting, it is well to find such an author as this, with the faith of a little child, pleading for the preservation of the "fairy-fictions" of eternal youth.

Guizot, A. *The Animals in the Ark.* Illustrated in tints. Pp. 32. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.25.

Many artists before M. Guizot have attempted to depict how the animals of the Ark planned to escape *ennui* during the flood. Mention has already been made of the flat-toned sketches of Boyd Smith. M. Guizot has drawn his pictures with fine lines and has laid over these a delicate tint that gives sufficient color to the whole. What makes his ideas so striking is the spontaneous conception back of them. The book is an importation and the text has been translated into simple language. The cleverness of this small volume from the humor standpoint should suggest the advisability for Duffield & Co. to import the famous "L'illustré Dompteur," by Guigou and Vimar, an album popularly known as the "French Circus Book."

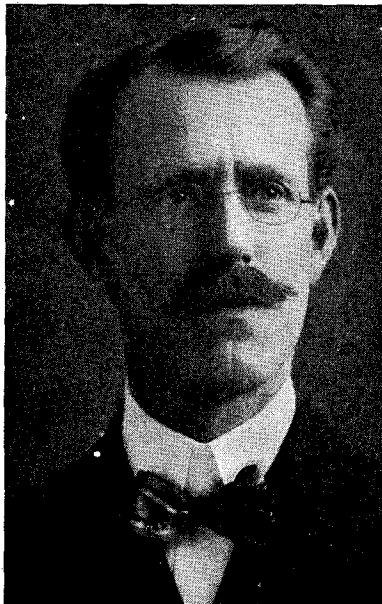
Harper's Young People Series: *Railroad; Field and Forest; On the Gridiron; On Track and Diamond.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. about 210. New York: Harper & Brothers. 60 cents each.

Young readers will find great *variety* in these volumes of collected short stories; they are mostly written by authors of wide experience, who know the art of narrative and have tasted of the adventure they write about. In such compilations, one is obliged to find material of varying degrees, to suit all grades of tastes. But boys are about the same in their demand for peril; they all are alike in their physical requirement that the blood be stirred by incident; and they are all the more attracted if the adventure has an element of reality in it. Railroad life affords at every curve, and during every minute of the night and day, the tension of speed; the wilderness has made famous a Livingstone and a Stanley, and even now a Roosevelt typifies the height of a boy's wilderness ambition; the gridiron may not be a field of the cloth of gold, but it represents a field of brilliant possibility; while athletics are the active outlets for the practice of youthful ethics. These are the channels through which the Harper fiction flows. Each volume contains an average of fourteen stories.

Hodges, George. *The Garden of Eden.* Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 204. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

Dean Hodges has drawn forty stories from the first nine books of the Old Testa-

ment and has put them into the form considered by him to be suitable for children. In the main, he has done this satisfactorily, tho we must confess that he has too often erred on the score of simplicity and of intimacy, and in thus handling familiarly



EDWARD STRATEMEYER,
Author of "First at the North Pole."

the biblical narratives he has taken away from the dignity of the biblical characters. Such apparent simplicity is not the grand simplicity of the Bible, but a condescension which believes in "descending" rather than "ascending" to the level of the child's understanding. Dean Hodges' collection will prove suggestive, and, were it not for these mistaken affectations of style, would have wide reception.

Howells, William Dean. *Boy Life: Stories and Readings from . . . Selected from the works of . . . and Arranged for Supplementary Reading in the Elementary School by Percival Chubb, Director*



MARION AMES TAGGART,
Author of "Six Girls and the Seventh One." Author also of "The Little Gray House" and "Miss Lochinvar." The picture shows Miss Taggart on the porch of her home in Paradise Valley in the Pocono Mountains, Penn., this home being called "the little gray house" after her earlier story.

of English in the Ethical Culture School, New York. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 190. New York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

It is unfortunate that a book so excellent as this is in spirit, and one, moreover, that has been selected with such discrimination, should be stigmatized on its title-page as "supplementary reading in elementary schools." Mr. Chubb's wise counsel in his introduction would have been sufficient and the book itself should have been allowed to travel on its own merits. We remember when "A Boy's Town" first appeared; it is a narrative with rare flavor, worthy of a place by the side of Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," Warner's "Being a Boy," and Eggleston's "Hoosier School-boy." But it is close reading, with some sections more juvenile than others. That is why Mr. Chubb's editorial work is so serviceable. His efforts to arouse sympathy for contemporaneous literature in the schools are not to be taken lightly.

Hurd, Marion K., and Wilson, Jean B. *When She Came Home From College.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 272. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.15 net.

Many college stories are published each year, but not for a long while have we read such a refreshing narrative as this, which serves to show how ideals gained by study have to be adjusted to the every-day affairs of life. The authors tell their story with quaint humor, and the characters are so live that we are inclined to believe Barbara is some particular girl besides being no girl in particular. The librarians complain that it is difficult to supply fiction to the girls of the "betwixt and between age." Here is one book we recommend; as it happens, there is no romance to be followed, but in spite of this there is no lack of interest from beginning to end.

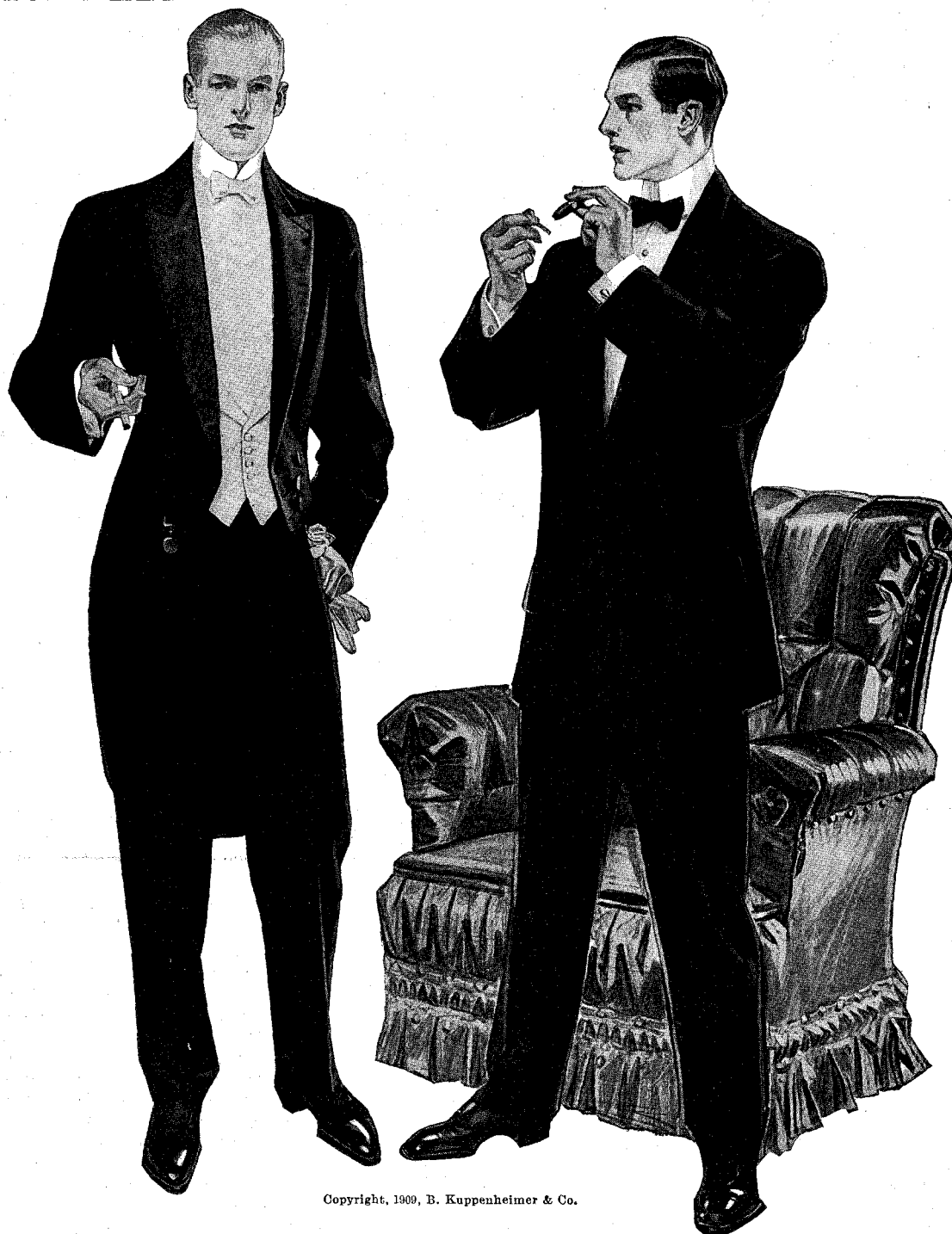
Jenks, Tudor. *When America Won Liberty.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

History is not all fact; its events are not isolated. The romance of a nation's life is largely to be seen in its growth, and this growth or expansion is not haphazard. Forces, economic and social, treated philosophically, are above the heads of children, but the motives for action, and the life led under peculiar condition, are not difficult to understand, if they are told as lucidly as Mr. Jenks tells them. "When America Won Liberty" is the second volume in a series of three, wherein the author is seeking to give some idea of the *flow* of national life, and to explain the impulses of people in the aggregate, prompting them to migration. Life is shaped more or less by environment, and environment is limited partly by political condition. This phase of history is lost sight of in our school text-books; that is why Mr. Jenks may be applauded for doing excellent supplementary work. When his series is completed, he will have executed a compact and agreeably told account of the building of a nation.

Kilvert, B. Cory. *The Kite Book.* Illustrated by the Author. Pp. 42. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mr. Kilvert's book of verses and pictures is innocently amusing, and very clever as to drawing. It is difficult for an artist to have a stroke of genius in his idea; he is usually an illustrator. But when Peter Newell conceived "The Hole Book" he was the creative fun-maker, and his odd little volume was one of the best sellers of the year. Mr. Kilvert's "Kite Book" seeks to follow the same line; his kite is just

(Continued on page 1020)



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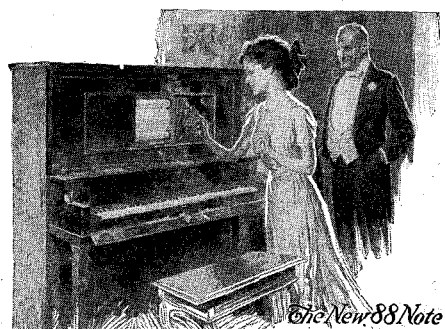
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(Continued from page 1018)

as disastrous in its trail as Newell's bullet. But tho in some respects the color-pages of these two may compare favorably, Mr. Newell exceeds Mr. Kilvert by a hole; here was his master stroke. On its own merits, nevertheless, “The Kite Book” is sure to please the *active* child; it is far better than the average picture-book for children, and is freed of smartness—which is only another word for coarseness.

Kipling Poems and Stories Every Child Should Know. Edited by Mary E. Burt. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20.

The compiler of this volume had an excellent opportunity of making a book in every way worthy, for the best of Kipling is of the best; the great educative fact in literature is that what we gain is largely to be had through unrestricted enjoyment. It seems desecration to *grade* Kipling, the only separation reasonable being the line drawn between his juvenile and grown-up work. In this 12mo volume, there is made an attempt to appeal to growing taste from four to manhood; one has a smattering of Kipling, and in a book bought for the youngest, there is included material understood only by the oldest. The editor has doubtless been actuated by excellent motives, but it is unfortunate she did not set at defiance the demands of teachers, and aim only to satisfy the children. For Kipling does satisfy children. In Kipling “assorted” one can not fail to obtain something “worth while.”

Lang, Mrs. Andrew. The Red Book of Heroes. Edited by Andrew Lang. With color-plates and illustrations. 8vo, pp. 368. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.60 net.

The variegated books edited by Mr. Lang very largely travel in the child-mind on their color; but the penalty of popularity comes when the demand has to be satisfied along the same line year after year. Heretofore Mr. Lang and his wife have dealt largely with folk-lore and legendary romance; now they find it necessary to turn to reality. As a trade-mark, they adhere to the rainbow nomenclature, but “The Red Book of Heroes” claims to be history, wherein the lives represented are marked by two dominant characteristics, honor and courage. The young reader will gain much inspiration from the careers of Florence Nightingale, John Howard the Philanthropist, Hannibal, Father Damien the Apostle of Lepers, the Marquis of Montrose, the little Abbess, and others. Mrs. Lang narrates her stories carefully, even if she lacks brilliancy and vigor.

Malet, Lucas. Little Peter. A Christmas Morality for Children of Any Age. New edition with illustrations in colors by Charles E. Brock. London: Hodder & Stoughton. New York: George H. Doran Co.

This beautiful story, beautifully illustrated, will be the delight of many children at this Christmastide. The adventures of the child in the snow, the fidelity of his cat, the sufferings and rescue of the little hen, will be of absorbing interest in whatever household it may enter. Nothing but praise can be spoken both for the artist and the author. This is a delightful volume, the story of which we forbear, with difficulty, from relating.

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Mason, Daniel Gregory. Music [Child's Guide Series]. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.25 net.

A welcome idea actuates all the volumes of “The Child's Guide Series”; the publishers have selected their authors wisely and are doing service in thus abetting appreciation. There is no more fascinating art criticism for young people than is contained in Mr. Caffin's clear instruction in pictorial composition; and now, Doctor Mason's discussion of the theory of music deserves equal appreciation, for, in books of this character, written by avowed experts, the content is not the thing to be questioned, but the manner, and this means ease in analysis and sympathy in gaining attention. The music-teacher will find Doctor Mason's “Guide” invaluable; its instruction is done, not by any educational didacticism, but by an entertaining discussion, in which the style is conversational and the spirit unspoiled by any condescension or superiority.

McFarlane, Arthur E. Redney McGaw. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 269. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Since the days when James Otis' “Toby Tyler” was so enthusiastically received by juvenile readers, there has been no more refreshing circus story than “Redney McGaw.” The tone of optimism with which the author approaches his character-study is altogether commendable; Mr. McFarlane, without relinquishing any of the rough exterior of his street-gamin hero, draws a most attractive picture. Traveling with “A Big Show” is not all ease and comfort; but Red, always “a cheerful spirit,” is equal to any circumstance, pretending to be nothing more than what he is—a boy with no refining influences, but with a kind heart. The readers of *The Youth's Companion* will find “Redney McGaw” a much longer story than when it first appeared serially in that periodical.

Miller, R. J. Around the World With the Battleships. Introductory Note by James B. Connolly. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 368. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

There are two undisputed reasons why Chief Turret Captain Miller's book will have attraction for the boy reader; first, because it deals with the navy at an exceptional period of its history, and second, because not every author engaged to write a narrative, as Mr. Connolly says truly, is kept so busy at sea that he is unable to settle his thoughts until the silent watches of the night when he has to bury himself “in the hollow of his turret case between decks.” The book is a good “log,” but it has no distinction of style; it covers the journey in short sections, and is, for that reason, rather disconnected. Mr. Miller, frank and genial, shows his experience with the pen. That is why Franklin Matthew's “Back to Hampton Roads” (Huebsch, \$1.50) is much more distinctive in its color, and much more dramatic in its effect. The only weak point about Mr. Matthew's book is that it serves as a companion to his first volume, “With the Battle Fleet”—told in a fresher and more spirited manner.

Rackham, Arthur. Illustrations for “Tales from Shakespeare” (Dutton, \$2.50) and for “Gulliver's Travels” (Dutton, \$2.50); also for “Grimm's Household Tales” (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$5).

Arthur Rackham's drawings have appeal for old and young alike. During the past few years he has become familiar to

(Continued on page 1022)

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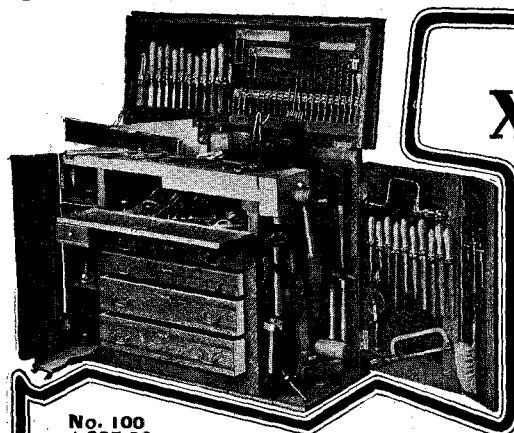
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American readers through illustrations in books which, because of their classic character, defy the limitations of age. The free abandon of his pen, the idealistic quality of his expression, the soft, subdued, yet striking use of his color, and the fanciful arrangement of his detail are characteristics marking Rackham's creative genius; his pictures adorn the text, even as they depend upon the text for adornment. According to a biographical sketch, Mr. Rackham worked his way to art through a busy business life, his spare time being spent in sketching; in the early nineties, he was engaged in journalistic illustrating, largely composed of political cartoons. The books mentioned above are *de luxe* editions, in every way attractive.

Roberts, G. E. Theodore. Flying Plover. The Stories Told Him by Squat-by-the-Fire. Illustrated by Charles Livingston Bull. Pp. 125. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$1.

One does not have to read very far in "Flying Plover" to realize that Mr. Roberts is thoroughly a part of the spirit of the North. And, with an eye for the picturesque, he has retold a number of legends preserved by the Mountaineer Indians of Labrador—legends combining a large humanizing of nature with a primitive state. Mr. Roberts seems to be much surer of his detail than Miss Brown, whose stories told to red children are reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

Roosevelt, Theodore. Stories of the Great West. [History and Adventure.] Illustrated by Remington and others. Pp. 254. New York: The Century Company. 60 cents net.

It is surprising how many interesting books may be compiled from books already interesting in themselves. An author of Mr. Roosevelt's picturesqueness and virility hardly needs recommendation; yet on the other hand there are certain typical stories of the West which, separated from their larger parts, form excellent reading for young folks, and commend themselves particularly to teachers, as supplements for their class-room instruction. When we speak of the West, historically, our minds revert immediately to Parkman and Roosevelt; they are excellent authorities on pioneer life. The latter flavors his history, however, with touches of his own experience; his facts are warmed with the spirit of activity; his writing breathes deep of the open country, and we know not which attracts us most, Daniel Boone, or Lewis and Clark, or the author himself, whose picture, on his Western mount, is the frontispiece to the book.

Sage, Agnes C. The Boys and Girls of the White House. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

There is plenty of anecdote in a book of this character to please all tastes; official life and the social interchanges among grown people have been so extensively described that at times Americans are prone to lose sight of the fact that nearly every administration has placed children in the White House. During their "tenure of office," these young folks were in a sense monarchs of all they surveyed, and Miss Sage has so shaped her material that each chapter is individualized by pleasing

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narrative and anecdote. One will find, on reading this book, which is well worth while, that these little people entered largely into history while they were a part of the White House. Many young readers will agree that this is a very enjoyable way of obtaining fact, for historical figures had fun at the same time that they dealt with affairs of state.

St. Nicholas, Retold from. Stories of the Ancient World; Stories of Grecian Myths; Stories of Greece and Rome; Stories of the Middle Ages; Stories of Chivalry; Stories of Royal Children. 12mo, pp. 198. New York: The Century Company. 65 cents net each.

Only in large libraries is one able to meet with a complete set of *St. Nicholas*; a knowledge of what this magazine has done for children during the past forty years will impress one with the richness of the literature which it has stored away. It was not only mentally wise, but commercially safe, to reissue this material in accessible shape for the new generation of readers. The ease with which the compilers have been able to group sufficient material under distinct heads is indication of how thoroughly the editors of the magazine have catered to juvenile taste. And the illustrations, of which there are plentiful numbers, are a fair measure of the thought exerted by the art editor in his appeal to young imaginations. The seeker after supplementary reading should welcome these very convenient books, of which there are already several series.

Stratemeyer, Edward. First at the North Pole. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25.

Maybe Mr. Stratemeyer will be able to convince his readers who really was "First at the North Pole"; certain it is that his book is an excellent example of the contemporaneity of children's literature.

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of the tendency writers have to follow closely newspaper interest. This book will have a popularity, largely because it is one of the first in the field, as well as because Stratemeyer has a *clientèle* of many years making. Another book, dealing with incidents around the Pole, is "Adventures in the Arctic Regions," by H. W. G. Hyrst (Lippincott); but the author approaches his subject on the supposition that since Nares and Nansen, and Peary and Cook are well known through newspapers, there are many forgotten names equally deserving of recognition. Whether ancient or modern, the *locale* of the Pole is assurance of a full quota of danger.

Taggart, Marion Ames. Six Girls and the Seventh One. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 358. Boston and Chicago: W. A. Wilde Co. \$1.50.

As a general rule, sequels spell inferiority, and series lead to disaster. Every year, THE LITERARY DIGEST receives books, each of which represents the sixth or fourth volume in a series of mild adventure, built around some fact. At the present writing, on the front row of our desk, there are twenty-four titles, representing as many series. But the commercial traveler will tell you that, because of their "trade marks," these books are easy to sell. "Six Girls and a Seventh One" is the concluding volume of a series which somewhat forces us to modify our stricture. Miss Taggart is a wise and wholesome associate for all young readers; her home atmosphere is uniformly healthful. In this new story she indulges in just the right sort of romance, the kind made familiar and interesting to several generations in Miss Alcott's "Little Women" and "Rose in Bloom."

Tomlinson, Everett T. For the Stars and Stripes. [First volume of War for the Union Series.] Illustrated by Frank V. Smith. 12mo, pp. 415. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.50.

Ingenuity in the expansion of incident is the chief characteristic of merit in juvenile fiction; no one is better versed in the method than Mr. Tomlinson, who has often, in essays, discuss the subject fully. "For the Stars and Stripes" is one of a series, but it relies upon the excitement of a single experience to hold the interest of its readers. To the minutest detail, the escape is described of two boys from the Confederate prison in Columbia, S. C., with the usual zealous adherence to fact. Mr. Tomlinson states that "every event or adventure incorporated in the tale" is based on actuality.

Warde, Margaret. Betty Wales & Co. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 350. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. \$1.25.

There seems to be a real demand among girls for stories centering around a "tea-room." In the new "Betty Wales" volume, Margaret Warde shows how her heroine, who has grown older book by book, which is the same as saying year by year, earns money while the family is in financial straits. Comparisons are not always advisable, but this theme suggests the very excellent "Six Girls and a Tea Room," by Marion Ames Taggart (Wilde).

Wells, Carolyn. Dick and Dolly. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

The small folks for whom this story is intended will enjoy the pranks of its hero and heroine, and they will welcome with future expectancy the announcement that this is the beginning of a series. The ingenuity of Miss Wells has been so often tested and found good, that many buyers will purchase "Dick and Dolly" on faith. There may be some parents who will look

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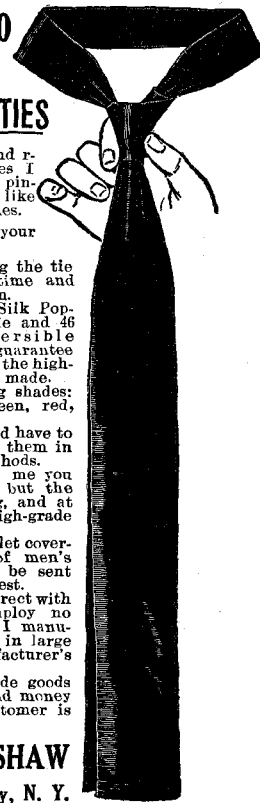
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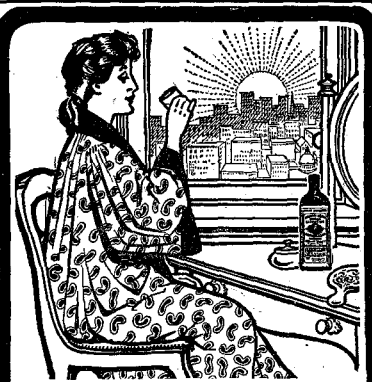
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askance when they read of some of the pranks the twins play,—pranks which border on the danger mark; they may be prone to accuse the author of giving a rather mild imitation of "Helen's Babies." But, however naughty these little ones are at different times, Miss Wells makes them pass through periods of cleansing contrition. The joyous days of this joyous pair come to an abrupt close and are to be continued next year. We wish this were not so. Every book should have its reasonable beginning and its logical close. The "finis" of a book, when it belongs to a series, is only a mark of "suspended animation."

Welsh, Charles. *Stories Children Love.* A compilation of the best stories for children of all ages, classified in a gradually ascending series from the kindergarten age to the more mature youth. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 440. New York: The Dodge Publishing Company. \$1.25.

This volume has been given to the public after wide consultation with avowed experts in children's literature. Mr. Welsh himself is a safe authority, tho we must say he has attempted too large a banquet in the space of 440 pages. He does not seek, as E. V. Lucas does in his "Old-Fashioned Tales" (Stokes), to give an historical perspective of what a past generation of young people liked. His object is to satisfy the taste of the present with literary doses for ages varying between six and sixteen. Considering his limitations, Mr. Welsh has done well, and his volume deserves careful consideration.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas, and Smith, Nora Archibald [Editors]. *The Arabian Nights: Their Best-Known Tales.* Illustrated in color by Maxfield Parrish. 8vo, pp. 339. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Maxfield Parrish's illustrations for "The Arabian Nights" are full of majestic color and light and shade; they have depth and height, and tho they are decorative, they lose none of the rich imaginative quality that distinguishes all his work. These tales deserve such adornment, and tho at times we are prone to shrink from a new edition because of the modern fashion of curtailing primitiveness, Mrs. Wiggin's introduction is apt and charming; she could not desecrate a classic on the plea of modern improvement. She confesses to have followed Andrew Lang's advice in leaving out "all the pieces that are suitable only for Arabs and old gentlemen," but she is not so steeped in folk-lore as to be literal. She believes with Laboulaye that children should dream "while they are young," and she holds with Lamb that the terrible is not so terrible if it is free of the disgusting. To judge from the number of recent editions of "The Arabian Nights," there should be an Oriental revival. The Dodge Publishing Company have a glaringly bound volume (\$1.50) effectively illustrated in line, and Dixon's rich collection based on the French of Galland (Putnam) is deserving of reconsideration this year. Mrs. Wiggin and Miss Smith have also issued "Tales of Wonder" (Doubleday, Page, \$1.50), stories drawn from the folk-lore of various people.

Yale, Elsie Duncan. *When Mother Lets Us Give a Party.* Pp. 97. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 75 cents net.

Here is a book that will prove suggestive to all grown-ups and will bring delight to many a youngster. How many parents, when the time has arrived to give a children's party, have been at a loss just what to give. How many children have been at an equal loss just what to do. Here then is a remedy for all doubts and for all sea-

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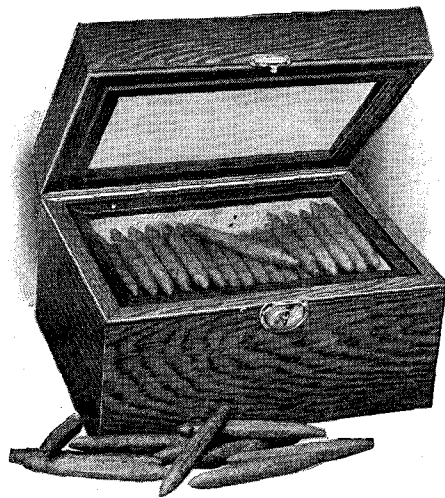
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sons. Everything recommended seems to be harmless and good. The "manual" is a companion to the excellent volume of last year, "When Mother Lets Us Cook."

Zollinger, Guliema. A Boy's Ride. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 340. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

The author of this historical narrative has succeeded in writing a book of frank adventure in a style, direct, forceful, and attractive. The title is by no means ornate; nor is it suggestive of the England of 1209. Without having seen the cover design and the pen drawings, one would say that a story with such a name would be commonplace. Yet such is not the case. The exciting incidents are arranged successively along the path of a youth who, disguised as one Josceline De Aldithely and whom King John seeks to capture, aids the true Josceline to outwit the domineering Plantagenet.

TEN GOOD BOOKS FOR BOYS

All for Boys between Ten and Fourteen.

Dudley, A. T. The School Four. [First volume of "Stories of the Triangular League."] Illustrated by Charles Copeland. 12mo, pp. 312. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Dudley is the popular author of the Philips-Exeter stories. The cover design with its rowing and the frontispiece, picturing football, sound the two notes contained in this volume.

Gilman, Bradley. A Son of the Desert. Sixteen illustrations by Thornton Oakley. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

The hero is the son of a Bedouin Sheik, and becomes the friend of an American boy. It is interesting to note that Mr. Gilman was a classmate of President Roosevelt at Harvard.

Godfrey, Hollis. For the Norton Name. [First book in the new series, "The Captains of Industry."] Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 238. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

This story originally appeared in *The Youth's Companion*; Mr. Fogarty's illustrations are most attractive.

Hamilton, James Shelley. The New Sophomore. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 297. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Last year we had from this author the story of a Freshman; the author thought to disguise the real college he had in mind, but its discovery by some ambitious reader now gives him an opportunity of talking frankly of it in the present volume.

Huntington, Henry G. The Cave of the Bottomless Pool. Illustrated. Pp. 300. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

A detective story for boys.

McNeil, Everett. With Kit Carson in the Rockies. A Tale of the Beaver Country. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

This is a mixture of graphic description and melodrama. The trappers preceded Fremont, and Lewis and Clark in their journeys across the Rocky Mountains. A note on p. 333 contains assurance that another volume will be forthcoming, the scene laid in California during Gringo days.

Otis, James. The Minute Boys of New York City. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 327. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. \$1.25.

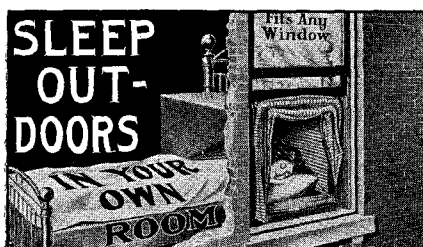
This is the eighth volume in a series written by Mr. Otis and Mr. Stratmeyer. The scenes described took place during the summer of 1775.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Ward Hill—The Teacher. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 303. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press. \$1.25.

Mr. Tomlinson here attempts to solve many college problems. He makes a plea for clean athletics.

Trowbridge, J. T. A Pair of Madcaps. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. 12mo, pp. 359. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.50.

This is a volume of long and short stories by the "dean of all American writers for the young." Looking through the long list of this author's books, we remember with relish, "His Own Master," and "The



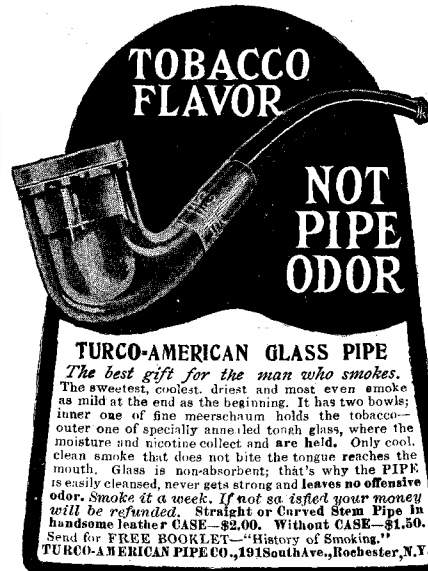
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Yates, Katherine M. "Chet." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 345. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

A story with the right spirit, however much the spirit is overemphasized. Something of a surprise centers in the heroine toward the close of the book; she is a model girl friend for a boy to have.

TEN GOOD BOOKS FOR GIRLS

Unless otherwise specified these are for girls between ten and fourteen.

Aspinwall, Alicia. Can You Believe Me Stories. Illustrated. Pp. 374. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

These stories are in the main refreshing, and in their nonsense will appeal to all children, but most especially to those from five to ten.

Clark, Imogen. We Four and Two More. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 274. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

The author of "Will Shakespeare's Little Lad" can tell a good story. Given six "assorted" children banded together into an organization known as the S. P. O. D., which translated means the "Society for the Prevention of Dulness," let their object be "a prank a day," and give them such a motto as "mum's the word," and some fun is bound to come.

Kirkland, Winifred. Introducing Corinna. A Girl Graduate's Story. Pp. 292. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.

We strongly recommend this excellently written story. It is just the "romance" for a "betwixt and between" girl, and deals with the manner in which a twenty-three-year-old Headmistress of a boarding-school wins affection through difficulties. The style is virile.

McSpadden, J. Walker. The Land of Nod, and What Tinkie and Tess found There. Clever drawings by Edward L. Chase. Pp. 137. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

This book is reminiscent of Lewis Carroll and up-to-date in its accessories. The cleverness of some of the incidents will readily appeal to girls and boys between five and ten years of age.

Singmaster, Elsie. When Sarah Saved the Day. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 135. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.

A "Pennsylvania Dutch" story.

Smith, Gertrude. When Roggie and Reggie Were Five. Square 8vo, pp. 169. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.30 net.

This book, for children under seven, is dedicated to Theodore Roosevelt! It deals with varied adventures in the Capital city.

Smith, Mary P. Wells. Boys and Girls of Seventy-Seven. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 315. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

This is the fourth volume of the "Old Deerfield Series," being a story of the Revolutionary War. The Appendixes are indication of the historical basis of the book.

Thompson, Adele E. American Patty. A story of 1812. [Fifth Story of the "Brave Heart Series."] 12mo, pp. 306. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25.

A good story in which one finds excellent delineation of Indian character. Patty is one of a large family living across the Canadian border, and proves herself to be plucky in her relations with the dangers attendant upon war.

Washburne, Marion Foster. The House on the North-shore. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 287. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Here is a mixture of heredity and mystery, in which a girl and boy try to ferret out the story of a haunted house.

Wells, Carolyn. Marjorie's New Friend. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 292. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

This is the third in a series by the author of "The Patty Books." We do not approve of series, despite their popularity, because the usual fiction for children is scarcely virile enough to be sufficient for one volume, to say nothing of four or five. This story is for small girls.



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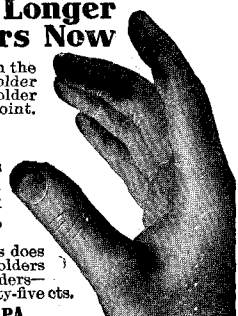
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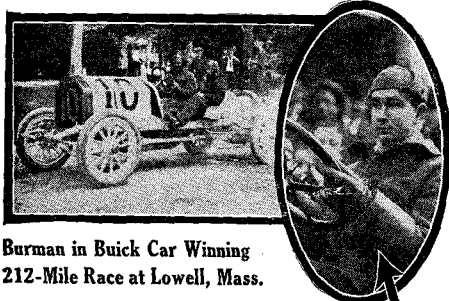
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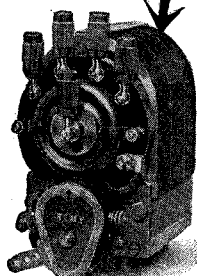
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The Sonnet

What is a sonnet? 'Tis a pearly shell
That murmurs of the far-off murmuring sea;
A precious jewel carved most curiously
It is a little picture painted well.
What is a sonnet? 'Tis a tear that fell
From a great poet's hidden ecstasy;
A two-edged sword, a star, a song—ah me!
Sometimes a heavy-tolling funeral bell
This was the flame that shook with Dante's breath,
The solemn organ whereon Milton played,
And the clear glass where Shakespeare's shadow
falls;
A sea this is—beware who ventureth!
For like a fiord the narrow floor is laid
Steep as mid-ocean to sheer mountain walls.

St. John's Chapel

Guardians of a holy trust
Who, in your rotting tenements,
Housed the people, till the offense
Rose to the Heaven of the Just—
Guardians of an ancient trust
Who, lately, from these little ones
Dashed the cup of water; now
Bind new laurels to your brow,
Fling to earth these sacred stones.
Give the altar to the dust!
Here the poor and friendless come—
Desolate the templed home
Of the friendless and the poor,
That your laurels may be sure!
Here beside the frowning walls,
Where no more the wood-bird calls,
Where once the little children played
Whose paradise ye have betrayed,
Here let the temple low be laid,
Here bring the altar to the dust—
Guardians of a holy trust!

The Warrior-Priest

(Bishop Henry Codman Potter)

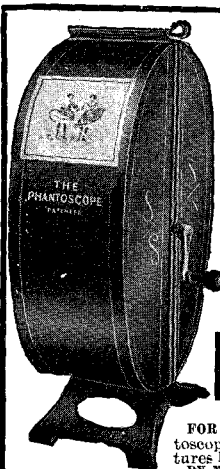
He was our warrior-priest, beneath whose gown
The mailed armor took full many a dent
When, at the front, all gallantly he went,
In civic fight, to save the beloved town;

Then did the proud, outrageous foe go down,
To shame and wide disaster swiftly sent.
Struck by his steel to flight—in wonderment
To see that calm brow wear the battle frown.

For he was courteous as a knight of old,
And he the very soul of friendliness;
The spirit of youth in him lost never its power;
So sweet his soul, his passing smile could bless;
But this one passion all his long life held:
To serve his master to the last lingering hour.

I Know Not If I Love Her Overmuch

I know not if I love her overmuch;
But this I know, that when unto her face
She lifts her hand, which rests there, still, a space,
Then slowly falls—'tis I who feel the touch;
And when she sudden shakes her head, with such
A look, I soon her secret meaning trace.
So when she runs I think 'tis I who race.
Like a poor cripple who has lost his crutch
I am if she is gone, and when she goes
I know not why, for that is a strange art—
As if myself should from myself depart.
I know not if I love her more than those
Who long her light have known, yet for the rose
She covers in her hair, I'd give my heart.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSSES

PHOTOGRAPHING A KIKUYU DANCE

MR. A. RADCLIFFE DUGMORE has been telling in *Collier's Weekly* of some of his experiences while tramping through East Africa. At Meru, in the land of the Kikuyus, a vigorous, active native tribe, he expressed a desire to see and to secure photographs of a "real native dance." Elaborate preparations were made and there was great excitement throughout the neighborhood until the day appointed for the dance. Says Mr. Dugmore:

People were coming in from every direction, all in gala attire, the men with their well-decorated shields and gleaming spears, and the women with their best skirts and their finest beads. Before reaching the dancing-ground the men of each village were gathered together and instructed as to the day's program. They then rehearsed some dances and worked themselves up to a proper degree of excitement, and off they trotted in a solid body to the clearing. In all about four thousand people, including performers and spectators, were present. A large circle about one hundred and fifty yards in diameter was made. At first the ring was irregular, but a few warriors armed with shields and spears, and singing loudly, ran round as fast as they could, clearing the field and driving the spectators into a well-defined circle. Any one who got in the way was quickly upset. I had great difficulty in escaping with my camera, and had to go to the middle of the field, where several chiefs sat by me, and kept off the dancers.

The dance began by all the warriors entering the arena in double column, trotting with long, slow strides, and chanting in perfect rhythm a most stirring song. A finer or more impressive sight it has never been my good fortune to witness: six hundred or seven hundred of these well-built, naked men carrying their large shields raised in one hand, their long shining spears in the other, while from their waists, placed horizontally, was the long sword-like knife in its red sheath. Few beads were worn. Many had their bodies painted red, white, and black in fantastic designs, while white or yellow patches of paint round the eye are a common form of decoration.

As the main body ran slowly round the circle, detachments of five or six began to rush across the field shouting and jumping with wonderful agility. For nearly an hour this continued, yet I could willingly have watched for the whole day. I have never seen men keep such perfect time, and their song was inspiring.

One part of the dance, and quite the most spectacular, was the cattle-raid dance. In this the men formed a solid body, some kneeling, others standing, while others again rushed round brandishing spears and shields, and of course shouting loudly. Then the whole lot would come forward with a wild whoop, and after going thirty or forty yards would drop again. In this way they came straight toward where I stood with the bioscope camera, and I could not help wondering what would happen if in their excitement they lost their heads and failed to break the ranks as they reached me! As a matter of fact, several men went into fits from nervous excitement and had to be carried off the field, and one couple got into a real fight. Their method of using the shield was particularly effective: the man receiving the attack would drop to a kneeling position and catch the spear on his shield, and with a turn of the wrist send it glancing off. One man lost his spear and resorted to the long knife, which, as he was being grabbed by those in favor of peace, he threw with great force at his antagonist. The fight lasted but a short time, and both combatants were put safely into jail until their tempers cooled off.

Mr. Dugmore gives us the following account of other members of this tribe whom he met elsewhere on his travels:

The Kikuyus of this part are by no means a fine-looking race. As a rule they are rather small. The women do most of the heavy work, and it is no uncommon thing to see a girl of perhaps twelve or thirteen carrying a seventy- or eighty-pound load of firewood on her back, with a bag of corn or a huge



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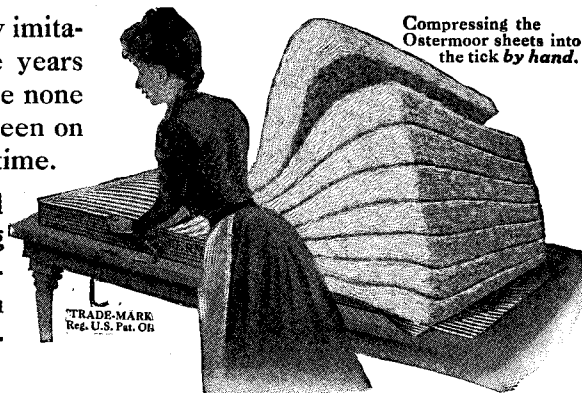
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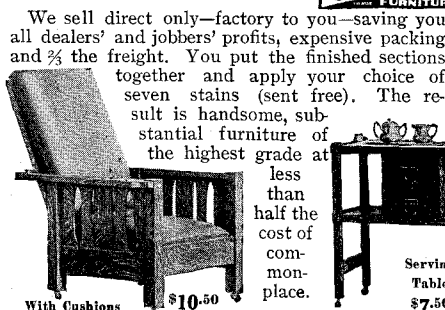
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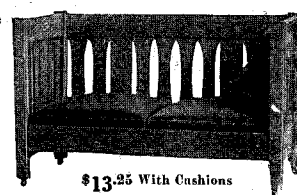


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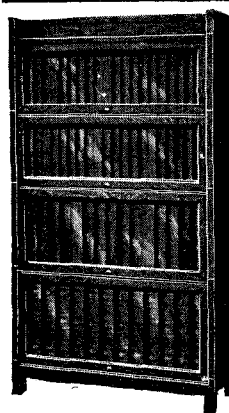
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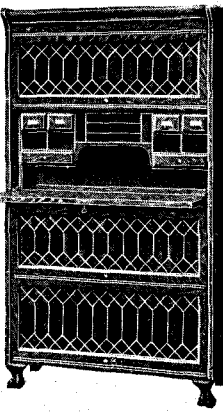
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gourd of water on the top of it. These gourds are hung by a strap from the head. The father marches in front, carrying no more than his spear and knob stick, his body smeared with a sickening mess of red earth and grease. The costume of the men is usually a red blanket or a brown cotton cloth hung from one shoulder, while the neck, wrists, arms, ankles, and below the knees are decorated with beautiful little beaded bands or wire, and often they dispense with covering of any kind. The women wear a short skirt of leather with or without bead work. It is fastened below the breasts, and parts so as to leave the knees free. Heavy wire ornaments are usually wound round the legs and arms and neck, and sometimes immense waistbands of beads and cowries are worn. Ear ornaments are used by both sexes, the women preferring clusters of large beaded rings or heavy wire; in both cases the lobe of the ear is cut and stretched enormously.

It is curious that the women have the head clean shaven or nearly so, while the men do their hair of wool in most fanciful ways, usually filling the fine braids with a mixture of their favorite red earth and grease.

LITTLE STORIES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE

Tho we have all read and well-nigh forgotten the newspaper and magazine narratives of the San Francisco earthquake and fire of April 17, 1906, yet many of the little personal stories, which throw so much light upon the workings of the human mind, remain untold. A few such tales, Will Irwin opens his "story-teller's pack" to retell in *Success* (November). Among them are these:

A printing-company operating in a five-story building employed a Japanese watchman. He had instructions to stay with the plant, no matter what happened—to stay always until relieved. The earthquake found him on the top floor, where the heaviest presses were set. He stayed with the job. Morning broke; fires sprang up from all four quarters of the horizon. Still he stayed with the job. A fire came his way, and a corner of the building caught. He satisfied himself that the stairs were clear, and settled down to wait until his quarters became too hot. Suddenly the floor sagged. Weakened by the shock and the fire, it was giving way under the heavy presses. The Japanese skipt down to the fourth floor. The presses came after him. Floor by floor, as he fled, the presses followed from above; he got out of the building a quarter of a second before that junk-shop of metal landed in the cellar.

One of his employers was in a hospital with typhoid fever. That hospital lay in the fire-track; the nurses and doctors carried the patients to a house on the outskirts of the city. To the bedside of the typhoid-fever patient crept that afternoon a Japanese of sea-green complexion.

"I am sorry to say," he reported, "that the presses have emerged to the ground as the result of a conflagration!"

A green Irish servant girl arrived in San Francisco the night before the earthquake. She transferred straight from Ellis Island to the Overland train—her cousin had a job waiting for her in San Francisco.

The roar, the shaking, the crash of furniture, awakened her; and next she heard the voice of her mistress:

"Katie! dress the children!"

A minute later, Norah, her cousin, burst into the room, crying "Hurry! It's an earthquake!"

Katie sat on the floor and laughed long and loud.

"Her head's turned completely!" cried Norah.

"Me head's all right!" responded Katie. "But I'd been thinkin' that was the way they always wake the help in this country!"

Portsmouth Square, the old Spanish plaza of the city, centers a Chinese and Italian tenement population. By all the rules of probability, there should have been a struggle of the races on Portsmouth Square that morning. As a matter of fact, the Italians were stupefied and the Chinese accepted it as a matter of course. When the fire came their way, the Chinese took their treasure chests and the Italians their bedding, and trooped in stupefied silence into

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the Square, where they camped out under guard of the regular army. On the afternoon of that first day, one, whom we will call Dr. Friend, passed the Square, dragging his trunk. An acquaintance met him.

"Hello, Dr. Friend," he called. A sergeant of regulars heard the greeting.

"Are you a doctor?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Well, there are babies being born over here in the crowd and we've looked everywhere for a doctor. Come over and get busy."

"I can't refuse to help—but I've got a family waiting for me!" protested the doctor.

"Get busy!" responded the sergeant, with a suggestive shift of his gun. In that day a soldier had only to raise his finger and the citizen obeyed.

Dr. Friend found three patients under a tent of blankets. Everything went nicely. By evening there were three new babies in Portsmouth Square. The doctor cut up an army blanket to wrap them. The sergeant halted an army ambulance which happened to be empty. They laid out the mothers—two of them Italian and the third a Pole—on the floor of the ambulance, tucked the babies safely on the shelves, and drove to the temporary receiving-hospital.

After the attendants had unloaded mothers and babies, the doctor and the ambulance started back for Portsmouth Square. An orderly ran up and stooped them.

"Doctor!" he called, "which baby goes with which mother?"

Dr. Friend's mouth flew open, and his hands dropt. "I'll be d—d if I know!" he gasped.

Up Market Street, ahead of that fire-belt which was eating the slow-burning redwood buildings at the rate of a block an hour, drifted the refugees and floaters, staggering under rolls of bedding and household goods, dragging trunks, laboring with toy wagons. None but showed some astonishing effect in costume. Here was a man in trousers from the waist down, pajamas from the waist up; there a woman in a nightgown, walking-boots, and a fur coat. By contrast shone a young man in perfect morning attire. His linen was clean, his trousers fell in a perfect crease, his shoes, even, retained their polish. On his face was a calm, even bored, self-assurance. With his right hand he manned a cigarette, and under his left arm he carried a large picture in a gilt frame, the face turned toward his body.

Two young girls noted him, and their curiosity overcame fear, grief, and bewilderment.

"He's probably a collector, and that's the gem of his collection," said one.

"I think it's something more commonplace—his mother or wife or sweetheart," ventured the other. "Let's look and settle it."

So they threaded the crowd until they gained position for a look at the face of the picture.

The treasure which the immaculate young man carried so tenderly was an enlarged crayon portrait of himself.

To most, as I have said, this awakening spelled Judgment Day. The first rumble roused them. "Earthquake!" thought the experienced Californians; and they lay waiting for the rumble to subside, as the little Californian earthquakes always do. But the tremble grew to an upheaval, and the upheaval to a sensation as tho the Dog Star was shaking the life out of the world. Then, in those of early Christian training, came the conviction that the Lord had come.

Several have confest to me a feeling of exultation at this point, of the spiritual elevation with which a martyr awaited the lions or a Millerite awaited the coming of the Lord. The body, about to be destroyed in the overwhelming of the world, was nothing. The soul was all. To others came a certain duality of sensation. One part of the mind was confused, overwhelmed; the other was observing with an exaggerated keenness of perception—was even smiling at the incongruity of falling pictures, cracking plaster, and tumbling water.

A young woman who lived alone with her mother had been given a "musical" beer stein, so constructed that when it was turned upside down it would play a tune. It went suddenly out of commission. Tho she inverted it and shook it and poked it with hairpins, it refused to play. She put it away on a shelf in her room, intending to take it down-town for repairs.

When the shock grew heavy her mother staggered

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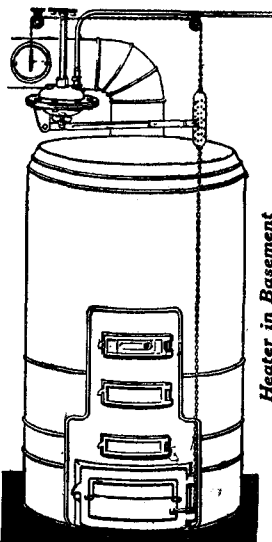
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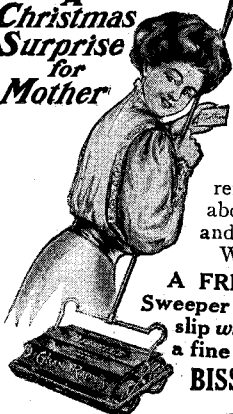
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into her room. They stood in the middle of the floor clasping each other and literally praying aloud. Afterward, the daughter remembered that the perceptive half of her mind saw this thing and laughed at it. The musical stein had fallen down on its lid, and through the noise of their petitions and the rattle of the falling pictures sounded this cheerful tinkling lay:

"Oh, didn't he ramble, ramble, ramble,
Ramble round the town!"

When, in the week after the fire, the Oakland ferries resumed traffic, a man stood by the after-rail looking at something in his hand. Another passenger, regarding him casually, saw him start, grunt, smile, and hurl the object in his hand into the bay.

The other passenger got a look at the object as it struck the water. It was a bunch of keys.

MR. ROOSEVELT BAGS A RHINO

WERE animals formidable in direct proportion to their ugliness, the rhinoceros would undoubtedly be the most fearsome of all beasts of the field or jungle. And when disturbed and angry in earnest, this cumbersome and bulky brute is in fact no mean antagonist. Thus, while Colonel Roosevelt admits that the lion and buffalo are undoubtedly more dangerous beasts than the rhinoceros, he confesses that one of the most ticklish of his African adventures was when he found himself directly in the path of a rampaging bull rhino. In the third instalment of his "African Game Trails," in *Scribner's Magazine*, the ex-President tells of spending a forenoon shooting eland, the largest species of antelope, "beautiful creatures," the bulls with coats of "a slatey blue, their great dewlaps hanging down, and the legs looking almost too small for the massive bodies," while the "reddish-colored cows were of far lighter build." One of these cows fell before the hunter's rifle, but the day was to bring forth game more worthy of so strenuous a sportsman. One of his men came running up to tell of a rhinoceros only three-quarters of a mile away. In five minutes Mr. Roosevelt and his companion, Captain Slatter, "had reached the opposite hill-crest, where the watcher stood, and he at once pointed out the rhino."

The huge beast was standing in entirely open country, although there were a few scattered trees of no great size at some little distance from him. We left our horses in a dip of the ground and began the approach; I can not say that we stalked him, for the approach was too easy. The wind blew from him to us, and a rhino's eyesight is dull. Thirty yards from where he stood was a bush four or five feet high, and tho it was so thin that we could distinctly see him through the leaves, it shielded us from the vision of his small pig-like eyes as we advanced toward it, stooping and in single file, I leading. The big beast stood like an uncouth statue, his hide black in the sunlight; he seemed, what he was, a monster surviving over from the world's past, from the days when the beasts of the prime ran riot in their strength, before man grew so cunning of brain and hand as to master them. So little did he dream of our presence that when we were a hundred yards off he actually lay down.

Walking lightly, and with every sense keyed up, we at last reached the bush, and I pushed forward the safety of the double-barreled Holland rifle, which I was now to use for the first time on big game. As I stepped to one side of the bush so as to get a clear aim, with Slatter following, the rhino saw me and jumped to his feet with the agility of a polo pony. As he rose I put in the right barrel, the bullet going through both lungs. At the same moment he wheeled, the blood spouting from his nostrils, and galloped full on us. Before he could get quite all the way round in his headlong rush to reach us, I struck him with my left-hand barrel, the bullet entering between the neck and shoulder and piercing his heart. At the same instant Captain Slatter fired, his bullet entering the neck vertebra. Plowing up the ground with horn and feet, the great bull rhino, still head toward us, dropt just thirteen paces from where we stood.



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HARVARD'S ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD FRESHMAN

AMONG those entering Harvard University this fall is an eleven-year-old boy, the youngest who has ever been allowed to register as a member of the university. And as if such honor were not enough for Master William James Sidis, published details of his achievements go to show, according to the New York Times, that he is "the most learned undergraduate that has ever entered the Cambridge institution." He is the son of Dr. Boris Sidis, "a psychologist known on both sides of the Atlantic by reason of the remarkable discoveries he has made with regard to the working of the human mind and the nature of personality." In this remarkable son of a distinguished sire, writes Mr. H. Addington Bruce, in *Success*, there may perchance be seen "a vision of the possibilities that lie before the human race." Mr. Bruce asks us to visit with him, in his home in Brookline, Mass., this "little lad of eleven, with the open countenance, the brown hair, the clear blue eyes, the ruddy glow of health on his cheeks."

Go into his home with him, and follow him up to his room. At first sight there is nothing to surprise or astonish you. On the bed lies, open, a colored picture book. Beside it is a volume of fairy-tales, one of Andrew Lang's quaint compilations. "Alice in Wonderland" lies on a table, convenient to his hand. Note the mechanical toy on the floor, the checkerboard, the scattered dominoes. It is much like any child's room.

But look a little further. Turn and examine the contents of that bookcase against the wall. It is well filled, you observe—packed to overflowing with books of all sizes. Take one down and open it. As you see, it is a text-book on algebra. Here is one on trigonometry. This other has to do with geometry. Now we have a ponderous work on differential and integral calculus.

No, these books do not belong to some learned mathematician. They are not here merely because there is no other place in the house for them. They are part of this little lad's library. Young as he is, he reads them with as much interest and enjoyment as he derives from reading the Andrew Lang fairy-book or "Alice in Wonderland."

Does he understand them? Open that drawer and glance through the mass of note-books you find in it. The handwriting is but a childish scrawl. Yet here are equations, theorems, abstract problems in higher mathematics worked out with a thoroughness and a correctness that would be impossible to you or to me. Look at this exercise-book—this one with the brown cover. It contains a treatise on the properties of the fourth dimension, carried by the unaided intellect of this eleven-year-old boy to heights that would dazzle savants skilled in mathematical speculation.

His powers as a mathematician have been repeatedly tested by experts from Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Some have come scoffingly skeptical. All have gone from him in baffled amazement. When he was only nine years old, a brilliant young physicist, a valued instructor at the Institute of Technology, confronted the boy with a problem that had been given to him



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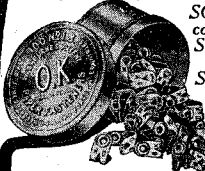
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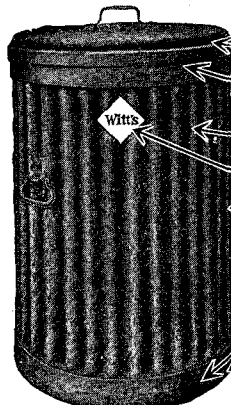
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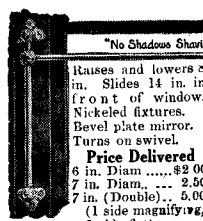
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when he came up for his Ph.D. examination at a famous German university. The physicist had found great difficulty in solving it. The boy solved it with ease.

Turn again to the bookcase against the wall. It contains, as you will find, works on astronomy, anatomy, physiology, geography, history, political science, the languages. All of these he studies with genuine enthusiasm. For the past few months he has been chiefly interested in the study of American history and government. Not long ago he showed me a paper giving his conception of the twenty greatest events in the history of the United States. It would have done credit to a university student. Indeed, it revealed a clearer insight into the philosophy of history than many a teacher of history ever attains.

He studies the present, the life of the world around him, as earnestly as he does the past. Every day he takes the morning newspaper to his room, pores over its contents, and reads with especial care the news of political happenings. During the national campaign of last year, it was his custom to discuss its progress, the principles involved, and the probable outcome, not only with his father and mother, but also with visitors—with any one who cared to talk to him. Often he wandered down to nearby stores for the express purpose of engaging the storekeepers in a political discussion. You may depend upon it, when this boy is old enough to vote he will know exactly why he casts his ballot for any particular candidate or measure—and it will be a pretty difficult matter for political orators to throw dust in his eyes.

Besides English, he understands Latin, Greek, and German. At the age of seven, before he had even heard of Esperanto, he invented a universal language of his own, to which he gave the name of Vendergood. About the same time he invented an amusement device, which he told me he intended to "sell some day to Coney Island." The name he selected for it was "Around the World in an Hour and a Half: or, A Stationary Trip," which shows, it would seem, that he has the advertising sense fairly well developed.

Mr. Bruce goes on to tell of the educational theories of Dr. Sidis, and his practical test of them in his son's education. To quote:

Among these discoveries none is of greater importance in the present connection than that of the law of latent energy, according to which every one of us possesses a reserve force which usually is utilized only on extraordinary occasions, but which, under appropriate conditions, might be constantly drawn upon to increase our well-being, our efficiency, and our happiness.

It is Dr. Sidis's belief that in faulty educational methods lies the chief reason for our failure to use this hidden power habitually; that the methods now in vogue hinder rather than promote our full development; and that until radical reforms are adopted we must inevitably continue to live incomplete lives, groping and struggling through existence without the slightest appreciation of the secret resources at our command.

In particular he is convinced that the process of education does not begin soon enough. He believes much as did the old philosopher who, on being requested to take charge of the education of a child of three, replied, "It is too late." In Dr. Sidis's opinion the moment to begin education is the moment when the child first displays any recognition of his power to think.

"Then is the time," he once said to me, "when we should start to train him in the use of his faculties. He is bound to use them anyway, and we ought to see to it that he learns how to use them right. The longer we delay the harder it will be, for, with every succeeding year his brain becomes increasingly 'ossified' and less receptive to new impressions. Everybody knows how hard it is to learn a new language late in life. The same holds good of all our acquisitions. The earlier they are acquired the more truly they become part of us. Teach the child, even as an infant, to observe accurately, to analyze and synthesize, and to make sound deductions. In a word, teach him how to think correctly.

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craves, seeing to it always that he understands your explanations. If his interests narrow, stimulate him to enter new fields of thought. You need not be afraid of overstraining his mind. On the contrary, you will be developing it as it should be developed—will be habituating the child to avail himself of the great fund of latent energy which most of us, to our detriment, so seldom use. Get him thinking correctly, imbue him with a wide range of interests, and you will soon find him manifesting undreamed-of capabilities."

With the birth of his son, Dr. Sidis found opportunity to put his theories to a practical test. As a psychologist he was well aware that the moment the child began to speak his great interest would be in the sounds he was uttering; and accordingly he resolved to begin his education by training him to identify and manipulate the elements of sound. Taking a box of alphabet blocks, he orally named each to the little boy—then less than eighteen months old—pointing out one as the "A block," another as the "B block," a third as the "C block," and so on. Day after day, with tireless patience, he showed him how the different blocks in combination represented different sounds.

When, for example, the boy in his infantile efforts to speak uttered the sound, "ba-ba-ba," the father held up before his eyes the "B block" and the "A block"; and followed this by showing how, upon reversing the blocks, an entirely new sound—"ab-ab-ab"—was represented. In this way, as a child not two years old, William James Sidis learned simultaneously how to talk, spell, and read—and, what was of far greater importance in his father's eyes, learned almost instinctively how to reason correctly.

Before he was two and a half, he would sit on the floor for hours at a time, playing with the alphabet blocks and arranging them into word-combinations. Every word spoken to him was instantly analyzed into its component sound elements, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to rummage through the blocks and bring together the letters representative of that particular word.

That this sort of training was actually developing in him remarkable powers of observation, interpretation, and deduction, was soon demonstrated most impressively. Wishing to familiarize him with the idea of time as well as with the meaning and use of numbers, Dr. Sidis, after teaching him to count, placed in his hands several old calendars, and explained to him their purpose. The boy took them and made playthings of them, just as he had made playthings of the alphabet blocks. All the time, however, his little mind was actively at work, ferreting out the ultimate significance of the numerical combinations of the printed pages, and one day he startled his parents by announcing his ability to tell on what day of the week any given date would fall. It was at first thought that by constantly playing with the calendars he had unconsciously memorized them; but, on testing him with advance dates, it was discovered that he had worked out, by the most profound analysis, a method of computation enabling him mentally to calculate any date demanded of him. He was then less than five years old.

Meantime he had learned not only how to write, but how to use the typewriter. His father has preserved a series of little books recording the progress of his handwriting from the age of three. He was typewriting at three and a half, and by four was really quite expert in the use of the machine. All the while he displayed an increasing thirst for knowledge. He was especially interested in scientific matters. At five years of age he took up the study of anatomy, his interest in this subject being aroused by discovering a human skeleton, a relic of his father's student days.

"It was almost gruesome," said Dr. Sidis, "to see the enthusiasm with which he studied the bones, identifying each by close comparison with the plates in a text-book on anatomy. Within a very short time, he knew so much about the structure of the human body that he could have passed an examination creditably."

His mother, who from the first cooperated loyally with her husband in this unique educational experiment, sought successfully to cultivate the boy's imaginative side. While his father was infusing into him the scientific spirit, she was making him acquainted with the delights of "Alice in Wonderland," "Mother Goose," and other tales and rimes of

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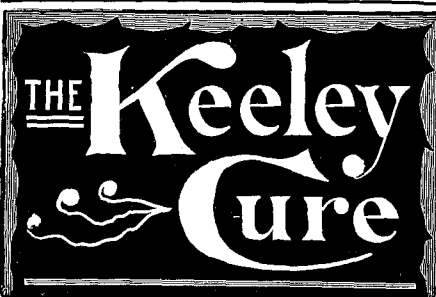
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childhood. He listened to them, he read them for himself, with all the intense eagerness of the ordinary child, and he remembered and interpreted them with rare facility and with a wealth of original detail. Before he was three he had memorized many of the simpler verses, and as he grew older he developed a pronounced talent for elocution.

Thus, by the time he had reached the age of six, when it was decided to send him to school, William James Sidis was mentally far in advance of other children of his years. Nor did his health appear to have been impaired in the slightest by the process of intellectual discipline to which he had been subjected. Physically he was as he is to-day—a robust, sturdy lad, abounding in energy, fond of games, ever ready for play. There was absolutely nothing in his appearance to indicate that he differed in any way from the average boy of six.

Appreciating this, Mrs. Sidis, when she entered him at the nearest grammar-school, thought she would say nothing about the preliminary home education the boy had received. She merely answered the usual questions about his age, place of residence, etc., and then left him at the disposal of the school authorities, who informed her that he would be placed in the first grade.

That was at nine o'clock in the morning. At twelve o'clock, when she returned to take him home, she found him in the third grade! And she also found several astonished teachers, insistently inquisitive as to the methods by which the boy had attained his extraordinary mental development.

Within six months he passed through seven grades, an unending source of wonder and mystification to his successive teachers. Only in one branch of study could he be called deficient. Curiously enough, this was the branch in which he now excels—mathematics.

He would not, and apparently could not, master the rudiments of arithmetic. As has been told, Dr. Sidis had taught him in his infancy how to count, and he was still a mere infant when he began to perform his calendar feat. But the multiplication table seemed beyond him, and addition, subtraction, and division were to him nothing more than words.

His father, however, was not at all disturbed when Mrs. Sidis informed him how dull the teachers found the boy in this respect.

"It is not his fault, but theirs," said he. "They do not know how to interest him in arithmetic. Let him once get interested in it, and he will progress as rapidly as they want—perhaps too rapidly for them."

The manner in which he set about turning his son's mind in the desired direction is an object-lesson that every parent might well take to heart. There was nothing compulsory, nothing peremptory in his method. He did not scold the child, threaten him with punishment, or insist that he at once apply himself diligently to the study of mathematics. In fact, he carefully avoided, for a time, all mention of the subject.

His first move was to buy the boy, not an arithmetical text-book, but a box of dominoes, with which he taught him various games that involved adding together and subtracting the bright white dots on the wooden tablets. Gradually, as the little fellow all unconsciously began to absorb the principles of addition and subtraction, he led him to apply these principles to other objects than the domino dots, and, indirectly, to gain some insight into the mysteries of multiplication and division. He would give him, for example, ten or twelve lumps of sugar and bid him distribute them equally or in different proportions among the members of the family. Or, as they walked together in the street, he would commission him to make various small purchases necessitating a similar application of arithmetical principles. In this way he tactfully inspired his son not merely with a vivid appreciation of the practical importance of mathematics, but also with a desire to know more about it.

Passing then from the concrete to the abstract, he began to set him little problems in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, to be worked out on paper without the aid of domino dots, lumps of sugar, or other external objects. Again, however, he at first appealed to the child's instinct for play. "Here," he would say, "let us see who can do this first, you or I. Come now, add six and four and divide by two. I wonder what the answer is?" Every day for weeks either Doctor or Mrs. Sidis thus played with their boy by "indirect suggestion," as psychologists would call it, stimulating his interest in

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mathematics. Finally, so effectually was his curiosity aroused, a day came when, of his own accord, he began a systematic study of the subject that had formerly been so repugnant to him.

After this it was no longer a question of urging him on, but of holding him back. His acutely analytical mind enabled him to overcome, almost without effort, the obstacles so terrifying to the untrained intellect of the average child. He advanced by leaps and bounds from rudimentary to higher mathematics. His seventh year, which he spent at home, was a year of unremitting application to mathematical problems, so intricate and abstruse that neither his father nor his mother could render him any help in solving them.

At eight he entered the Brookline High School. Within six weeks he had completed its mathematical course, and was assisting the mathematical master in correcting examination papers of boys twice his age. But the study of mathematics by no means absorbed his whole attention. He became interested in and wrote a little text-book on astronomy. He wrote another little book on English grammar, and one on Latin grammar. He took up the study of German, and also of geography. His mind was incessantly occupied. He was always on the lookout for new worlds to conquer.

It soon became necessary, however, to take him from the high school. Apart from his singular intellectual development, he was still a child like other children. The discipline of the class-room irked him. His fellow pupils, boys of fourteen to sixteen, might hold themselves in restraint and maintain order and quiet. He could not. He wished to talk, to run around the room, to work off, in one way or another, his abundant energy. He was continually astonishing and annoying his instructors by some display of physical activity, until at last it was deemed best to drop him from the enrolment.

Since then he has pursued his studies at home, in the most literal sense educating himself, with the results outlined in the opening paragraphs.

AN ARCTIC WINTER

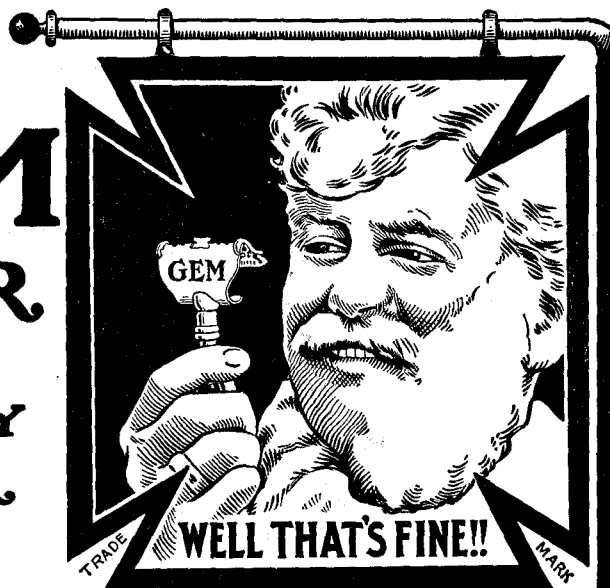
CAPTAIN EDWIN COFFIN, commanding the steamer *America* in the Ziegler polar expedition of 1902-1905, tells in *The National Magazine* (Boston) of his experiences during the winter of 1904-05 at Cape Flora. Eight of the party lived in a portable house left by the earlier expedition of the Duke of the Abruzzi; "the remaining seventeen," says Captain Coffin, "constituting the ship's crew and myself, lived in the log-house which, with a small log-hut for stores, we also found there on our arrival." This house was made suitable for their winter quarters in the following manner:

The house we occupied on Cape Flora had been double-roofed with inch boards, lapped over each other, the joints being carefully matched. These boards had since been blown together in such a way that they looked as tho piled up by a human hand, tho we knew that no mortal had been there. This was the work of the high winds—in fact, a heavy gale was blowing when we arrived on Cape Flora. On the floor inside were about eight inches of ice, packed solid and frozen in. The three windows were all out, but the storm porch still protected the door. A large quantity of snow had blown in through the open window spaces, and with the leaking of the roof had produced the ice on the floor, the atmosphere inside the house never being warm enough to produce a thaw. Had we reached there a few years later, we probably could not have cleared out the ice, as it would have completely filled the hut; but now we set to, dug it out, and repaired the roof as quickly as possible. While this was being done we lived in tents for about two weeks; the house then being fairly dry, the men moved in, but several of us remained in the tents until they blew down, when I concluded it was time for us all to get under a roof of a more solid description.

Just after we lost the sun, I resorted to a little pond in front of the house. Here the ice had frozen to a thickness of about six inches, and I had it cut out in blocks which exactly fitted our windows, so if we had not an ice palace for the winter, we had excellent ice

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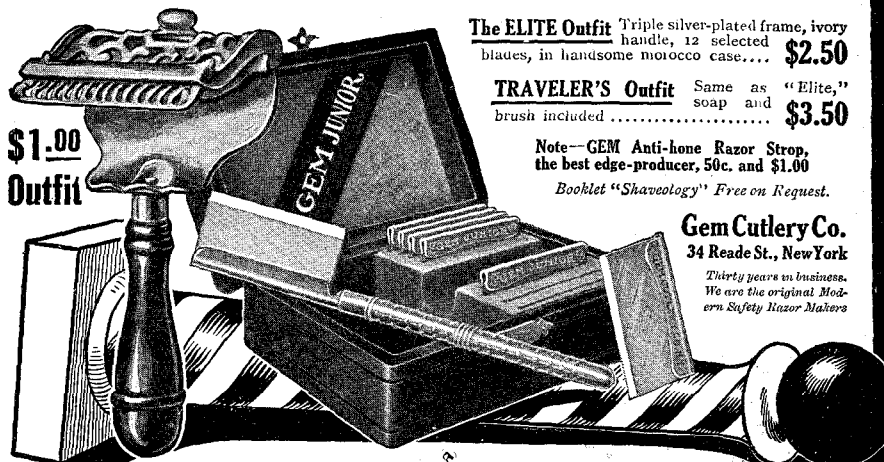
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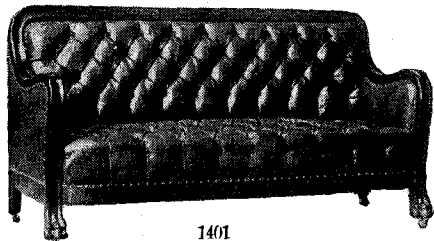
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shutters. Then we took snow and mixt it with water to plaster up all crevices, thus keeping out the air and wind. It would have been impossible to live in the house if this had not been done, as the warmth inside would have counteracted the effects of frost outside, producing apertures permitting the frosty air to enter freely. Then we pursued the well-known Arctic plan of banking up our house thoroughly with snow, level with the roof, and about six feet thick. The roof was like that of a shed and had a very slight pitch. The house was built on the plan common in the severe climate of northern Russia. Not even a blizzard going at a rate of eighty or a hundred miles an hour could penetrate that snow wall. It also acted as a sound barrier, and soon we were buried in a silence like that of the grave. The portable house occupied by the eight members of the expedition party was never so comfortable as ours.

Knowing that air would be essential once we got all banked up, I inserted a 20-inch-square ventilator through the roof. With our two stoves, one for heating and the other for cooking-purposes, the temperature of our house during the day was about fifty degrees, and even in the coldest weather seldom dropt to anything lower than twenty degrees above zero.

The house was built for six, our party was seven-teen, therefore our quarters were rather narrow.

A snow house with only a small ventilator and no artificial heat will not go more than two or three degrees below freezing-point, which accounts for the fact that the Eskimos are able to preserve life without such means of heating as those we use.

Of the experiences and occupations of the party during that long and dreary winter at Cape Flora, Captain Coffin says further:

During the months of light we had hunted all we could,—walrus, seal and bear, chiefly; having at the time we left Rudolf Island only two and a half months' rations. We made every effort to provide for the long night which we knew would soon be upon us. I had spent many such nights in those latitudes and knew what to expect.

We took in all eleven walruses and a number of seals, and removing the greater part of the fat, we tried it out, taking such parts as we could spare from what we needed for the support of our fifteen dogs, which we felt obliged to keep. In this way we got oil for lighting-purposes, and the wicks we made as best we could from cotton or anything else that we could use. Our Norwegian engineer proved the most useful man in camp at this time, helping to get the stoves into good order and making lamps with some solder that we had with us. The lamp chimneys were made from glass bottles; I had two or three real chimneys but they soon got broken. We also had some wood alcohol and a little kerosene, enough for one small lamp that I had reserved for my own use. These lights did little more than produce a faint illumination, not possible to work by at a distance of three or four feet.

After the darkness shut us in, we began to find the time hang heavy. Some of the men played cards, some mended their clothes, soled or otherwise repaired their shoes, for we had all sorts of supplies with us, and found a good many more among the Abruzzi stores. On one pair of shoes I put three different pair of soles. On an old ash-heap I found a pair of new soles with no trace of the uppers, and I seized upon them as a treasure, transferring the uppers of my own shoes to them from the worn-out soles that had become almost useless. We suffered from the lack of footwear, tho we manufactured it as well as we could from sealskin, which we had dried and tanned to the best of our ability; we never produced anything very satisfactory in this line, and it prevented our taking exercise as we otherwise might have done.

There was no special observance of Sunday by our party, except in the fact that it was the day I selected for distribution of rations, which I carefully weighed and gave out in equal portions. The food consisted of hardtack, sugar, butter, tinned meats and condensed milk at first, tho later we were reduced from this comparative luxury to hardtack and butter, and even of those, I felt obliged to be careful.

Perhaps where our lack of rations prest hardest, was in July, 1904, when our tobacco was used up. We all loved to smoke, and the men would try any substitute. A man named Smith had come to the island at one time in a yacht, which had been wrecked close to the place where our house stood. Some of



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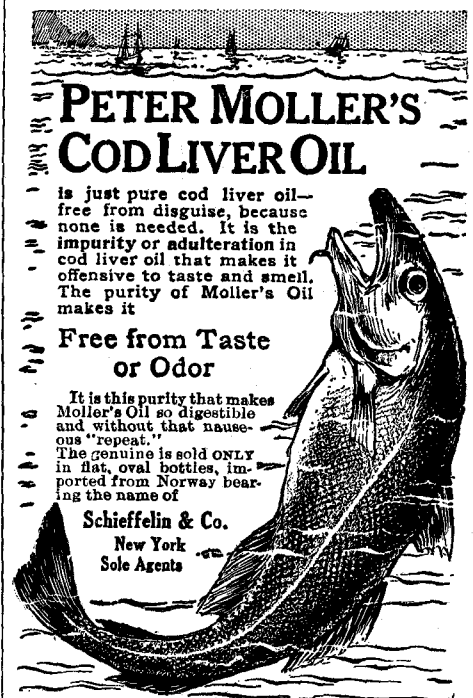
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his life-preservers remained; they were filled with a substance which I believe to be corn-silk, and some of the men tried to smoke this; it would not work, tho they mixt with it all kinds of wood. One of the party, a Norwegian, took a sort of tarry substance, cut up bits of oakum and mixt the two together with wood alcohol; allowing it to burn about two-thirds, he tried to smoke this improvised cigar; he was a sick and sorry man that day.

I had a dog-skin robe large enough to double over four times; it made a good bed, warm and soft. We removed all partitions from the middle of the house, substituting our berths to avoid the frosty walls. It was my habit to smoke in my comfortable berth and naturally scraps of tobacco became scattered through the robe, sticking in the long hair. It was rather amusing to see one of my men spend hours picking away at the dog-skin to secure enough of the coveted "weed" to make two or three cigarettes. If I had been possesst of sufficient business enterprise to take advantage of his necessity, I might have accepted his offer and become owner of all he possesst in return for granting him the privilege of searching my fur robe for these morsels of tobacco.

One of the sailors, a new arrival at our camp, made a trade with a young fellow who gave up his whole allowance of butter for enough tobacco to make one cigarette a day; when a man has only hardtack and butter to eat, he has to be pretty fond of tobacco to part willingly with the best part of his rations for it.

Before the long night came on I had owned several pounds of tobacco and when the men began to be hungry for tobacco I was tempted to hide mine and keep quiet about it. Having been a confirmed smoker for thirty-seven years I rather wondered how I should get along without my smoke. It was a fine opportunity to test one's will-power. After I had made up my mind to do without tobacco and had parted with my private supply, I occasionally had a curious sensation of having mislaid something—I would feel a sudden lack without knowing what I missed—then it would occur to me, "I want a smoke." I might not feel the impulse again for half a day, and this continued for a short time, but at last the desire for tobacco dropt entirely from me and I never craved for tobacco afterward. In April the year following our first summer on the island we got some tobacco from another camp. The supply reached us about two o'clock in the afternoon, and there was much rejoicing among many of the men who would rather go hungry than miss their smoke. I felt rather strong-minded and said I did not know whether I cared to smoke again or not. Pipes were peacefully puffing all around me; the odor of the tobacco filled the air, and at last I said, "Well, I guess I will smoke," and filling my pipe I started. To my surprize when I had smoked about a quarter of it I felt as tho I had enough. We had a little parade ground, about five or six hundred yards, where we could walk. I stepped out into the air where the cliff comes down with a drop of about 1,200 feet. I was as dizzy as a boy with his "very first cigar" and could not walk straight. That quarter pipe had gone to my head as no tobacco has ever done.

At last the darkness began to lift and the air grew warmer, but the thaw brought grave consequences to us; the house leaked badly where we had plastered it with ice and snow; we would have moved out and lived in tents but that the wetness of the ground would have made it worse outside than it was in.

Very often during the months of daylight we stood on the cliff straining our eyes to see the longed-for relief ship; as the summer of 1905 slipped on we almost despaired, but one day in July when hope had almost abandoned us, we saw one of the boys jumping up and down and supposed that at last his brain had given way under the strain. In fact, many of us were almost crazy with the monotony and anxiety that were upon us day after day; we watched a moment and wondered which of us would be the next to go off his balance. When we went to him and saw what he saw, the long-looked-for relief ship, I don't know whether we all jumped for joy or what we did, for we have no memory of our actions in that hour. Quickly each man gathered his little kit, ready to rush to the boats and leave forever that island where death had stared us in the face for sixteen months, and where we had almost given up all hope of ever again looking upon the faces of our loved ones. In our frantic haste to be gone, many of us left behind relics and records which we prized and later regretted the loss of. At the end of sixteen months, the relief ship *Terra Nova* had arrived, and we steamed to Norway, where our party divided, some going to London, and others to Germany.



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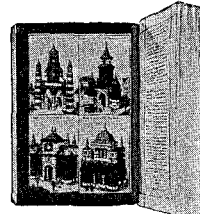
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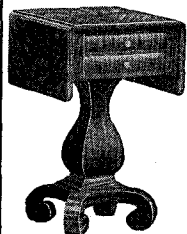
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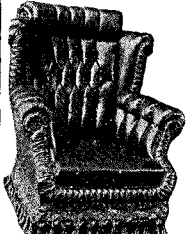
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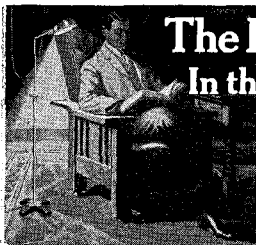
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A SAGE OF THE WILDERNESS

WHEN President Taft visited the Big Trees of the Yosemite, says the New York Sun, he was properly introduced to them by Galen Clark, 92 years old, "sometimes spoken of as discoverer of the sequoia groves," and John Muir, the Dunbar Scotsman, who "may be called the preserver of the sequoias." Mr. Taft could hardly have had a better guide than the latter, "who as geologist, floral and faunal naturalist, and wilderness roamer and sage is one of the most remarkable men of his generation." The Sun continues:

He is in his seventy-second year, and yet is as clear of intellect and almost as sturdy of limb and youthful in spirit as in those days when he camped in the solitudes of the high Sierras, companion of the bear, the water-ouzel's only auditor, and poet of nature in all her forms and voices. A man must have a stout heart and a great soul to be at home in the rugged wilderness as John Muir has been, in her storms and snows as well as in her calms and golden moods, patiently learning the lesson of evolution from ice crystal and pine needle, hearing the music of the spheres as he meditated under the stars or toiled up the glacier, and emerging from the absorption and the fastnesses a sunny philosopher.

John Muir constantly preaches the safety of the wilderness and the kinship of its wild life. "No American wilderness that I know of," he says, "is as dangerous as a city home 'with all the modern improvements.' One should go to the woods for safety, if for nothing else." Bears are peaceable folk—Muir ought to know, since he has met many bears in his time and never went armed; the rattlesnake is beautiful to look at and as harmless as he is handsome; the Indians are dead or "civilized into useless innocence."

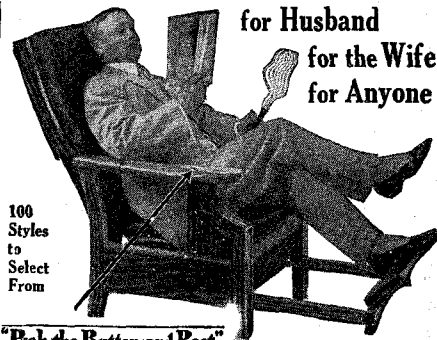
A cool head and a sure foot have taken John Muir to the highest crags and down the roughest gorges without mishap so often that he can conceive of no peril in them. He describes only one climb when he felt uneasiness of the issue. Carried down a steep in the caress of an avalanche he experienced only exhilaration. In a gale in the great woods he scaled a pine to sway with it like a bobolink on a marsh reed, that he might be in motion with the storm and share in its tremendous music. Nothing in nature, elemental or vital, has held a terror for him, nor has he ever acknowledged a hardship in exposing himself to her violent moods. Taking along just enough simple fare to sustain life, John Muir, sublime in his faith and sufficient unto himself, has gone into the deep Sierras for study and meditation: his transcriptions prove his familiar footing with nature and that she has taken him to herself. We have called John Muir a poet, altho he is also a matter-of-fact geologist. In his books you find such ecstasies as this—he is describing the fountains of the Yosemite National Park:

"The small rills, with hard roads to travel, dropping from ledge to ledge, pool to pool, like chimes of sweet-toned bells, slipping gently over beds of pebbles and sand, resting in lakes shining, spangling, shimmering, lapping the shores with whispering ripples, and shaking overleaning bushes and grass; the larger streams and rivers in the canyons displaying noble purity and beauty with ungovernable energy, rushing down smooth inclines in wide foamy sheets fold over fold, springing up here and there in magnificent whirls, scattering crisp, clashing spray for the sunbeams to iris, bursting with hoarse, reverberating roar through rugged gorges and boulder dams, booming in falls, gliding, dancing with cool soothing murmuring through long forested reaches richly embowered—filling the grand canyons with glorious song, and giving life to all the landscape."

John Muir is no unsocial hermit, but kindly and genial and modest as becomes a great man. Mr. Taft must have found him human and companionable, as Emerson, Asa Gray, Sir Joseph Hooker, and hosts of distinguished men have known him to be. It is only when such people look up Muir that the world hears of him—the average man has to brush up his information to draw him from the obscurity which is so congenial to him. But in spite of himself he can not pass from memory so long as endures the vast Alaskan glacier named after him.

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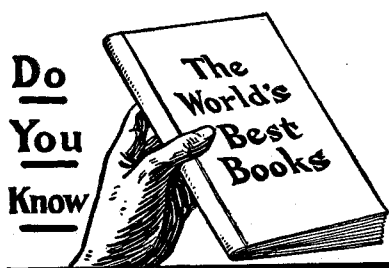


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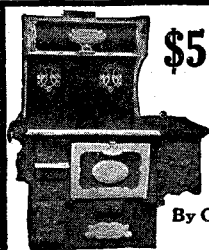
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Truth and the Tiger.—"Truth crushed to earth will rise again," said the ready-made philosopher. "Yes," answered the discouraged New Yorker, "but Tammany frequently does the same thing."—*Washington Star*.

Thrift, Thrift, Horatio.—John D. Rockefeller never wearies of impressing on the young the folly of mean and parsimonious habits. In one of his most recent interviews he said:

"These miserly people reap nothing but discomfort from their false economies. Take, for example, the case of Mrs. Silas Long of Sussex.

"Martha," said old Silas one fall day, 'I think I'll go and get a few apples from the orchard.'

"He looked at her timidly. She said:

"Well, be careful now, Si, only to pick the bad ones."

"Suppose there ain't no bad ones, Martha?"

"Then ye'll have to wait till some goes bad, of course," the old lady snapt. "We can't afford to eat good, sound fruit with three cents a bushel."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

Will-power.—HE—"So your husband has given up smoking? It requires a pretty strong will to accomplish that."

SHE—"Well, I'd have you understand that I have a strong will."—*New Zealand Free Lance*.

A Permanent Job.—CALLER—"Snip & Co. have employed me to collect the bill you owe them."

OWENS—"You are to be congratulated, sir, in securing a permanent position."—*Tu-Bits*.

When It's a Failure.—"I hear Binks says marriage is a failure."

"It was in his case. She married the other fellow."—*Los Angeles Express*.

Reasonable.—In 1747 Mr. John Brown was invited to become the pastor of a church at Hingham. There was but one opponent to his settlement, a man whom Mr. Brown won over by a stroke of good humor. He asked for the grounds of his opposition. "I like your person and your manner," was the reply, "but your preaching, sir, I disapprove." "Then," said Mr. Brown, "we are agreed. I do not like my preaching very well myself, but how great a folly it is for you and me to set up our opinion against that of the whole parish." The force of this reasoning appealed to the man, and he at once withdrew his objections.—*The Christian Register*.

Squaring the Family Circle.—Smith walked up the street the other evening with a box of chocolates under one arm and a big package of meat under the other.

"Hello, Smith," said Brown, "gone in for house-keeping? I didn't know you were married."

"I'm not yet."

"What are you doing with those chocolates and meat, then?"

"Going to see my girl."

"Do you have to furnish the family with meat already?"

"Oh, no; the sweets are for the girl and the meat is for the dog. I have to square both."—*The Sacred Heart Review*.

Dangerous Beasts.—The teacher had been telling the class about the rhinoceros family. "Now, name some things," said she, "that are very dangerous to get near to, and that have horns." "Automobiles!" replied little Jennie Jones, promptly.—*New York World*.

Distant Relationship.—"Are you related to Barney O'Brien?" Thomas O'Brien was once asked. "Very distantly," replied Thomas. "I was my mother's first child—Barney was th' sivinteenth."—*Chicago Daily Socialist*.

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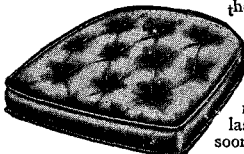
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"Certainly," replied the merchant. "What kind do you want?"

"Dress pants," said the man. "The best you've got."

Hurrying into the rear of the shop, the enterprising merchant snatched a pair of trousers and snipped off the right leg with a pair of shears. Hastily turning under the edges he presented them to the customer.

"That's the kind I want. What's the price?"

"Thirty shillings."

"Well, give me a pair with the left leg off."

A month later the clothier was pronounced convalescent and on the right road to recovery.—*The Sacred Heart Review*.

Not So Serious.—TED—"Isn't Tom thinking rather seriously of getting married?"

NED—"He couldn't have thought very seriously about it, for he has gone and done it."—*Brooklyn Life*.

Not Half Bad.—YOUNG WOMAN (adoringly)—"It must be awfully nice to be wise and know—oh—everything!"

YALE SENIOR—"It is."—*Yale Courant*.

A Mighty Metaphor.—This comes from an article which appeared in a leading New York paper last month, "When Dr. Frederick Cook stamped his mukluks on the icy hub of the earth's axle, he switched into his identity the colossal current of unrivaled fame, and instantly became a magnet."—*Christian Life*.

A Favor.—Little Dorothy's papa had been very ill with appendicitis, but at last she was permitted to see him. When the nurse came to take her away she hung back a moment.

"Haven't I been very quiet, pa?"

"Yes," whispered the parent.

"Then won't you do me a big favor, papa?"

"Certainly, what is it, my child?"

"Let me see the baby."—*Des Moines Register and Leader*.

There Are Others.—A big-hearted Irish politician in a Western city had just left a theater one night when he was approached by a beggar, who said:

"Heaven bless your bright, benevolent face! A little charity, sir, for a poor cripple."

The politician gave the man some coins, saying:

"And how are you crippled, old man?"

"Financially, sir," answered the beggar, as he made off.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

Rimes Out of Reason

When the English tongue we speak

Why is "break" not rhymed with "freak"?

Will you tell me why it's true

We say "sew," but likewise "few";

And the maker of verse

Can not cap his "horse" with "worse"?

"Beard" sounds not the same as "heard";

"Cord" is different from "word";

"Cow" is cow, but "low" is low;

"Shoe" is never rimed with "foe."

Think of "hose" and "dose" and "lose";

And of "goose" and of "choose."

Think of "comb" and "tomb" and "bomb";

"Doll" and "roll" and "home" and "some."

And since "pay" is rimed with "say,"

Why not "paid" with "said," I pray?

We have "blood" and "food" and "good";

"Mould" is not pronounced like "could."

Wherefore "done," but "gone" and "lone"?

Is there any reason known?

And, in short, it seems to me

Sounds and letters disagree.

—*The Church Review*.

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BOCKER—"But his wife is the board of estimate."
—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Bear Story.—"Have you ever heard the story of 'Algy and the Bear'?" asked a boy of his father.
"It's very short."

"Algy met a bear.
The bear was bulgy,
The bulge was Algy."
—*London Daily News.*

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SECOND AUTOIST—"All except the body and three wheels." —*Catholic News.*

A Simile.—"What a beautiful sight it is, Mrs. Bates, to see your two little boys always together!" the summer boarder exclaimed, in an ecstasy, on the approach of Bobby and Tommy Bates, hand in hand. "Such brotherly love is as rare as it is exquisite."

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"I tell Ezry," she said, "that they're as inseparable as a pair of pants." —*The Youth's Companion.*

Apropos of that Bust.—Motto for Dr. Bode:
Veni, vidi, da Vinci.—*Punch.*

The Syndicated Hero.—"Let one man stand at my right hand," Horatius quoth, quoth he. "Let one abide at my left side and keep the bridge with me. Three men, I wot, can make it hot for caitiff foes like these; and when we write about the fight, we'll share the royalties." —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The First Thing.—Mrs. Wise—"So you're going to marry and go to housekeeping, eh? Why, you don't know the first thing about keeping house."

MISS PERT—"Oh, yes, I do."

Mrs. Wise—"I'd like to know what?"

MISS PERT—"The first thing is to get a man to keep house for." —*Catholic News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 19.—It is announced that Herbert Gladstone, British Home Secretary, has accepted the Governor-Generalship of United South Africa.

November 20.—The American Federation of Labor, in session at Toronto, reelect Samuel Gompers president, John Mitchell vice-president, and Frank Morrison secretary.

November 22.—The British House of Lords begins the debate on the budget.

Earthquake shocks and volcanic eruptions are reported from Teneriffe.

Domestic

November 19.—Father John B. Tabb, poet and priest, dies at Ellicott City, Md.

November 20.—The United States Circuit Court for the District of Missouri orders the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust.

Twenty miners are found alive in the St. Paul Mine, at Cherry, Ill.

November 21.—The annual report of the Isthmian Canal Commission is published, estimating the total cost of the canal at \$375,000,000; President Taft says that he expects the canal to be finished in five years.

November 22.—The annual report of the United States Treasurer recommends higher pay for Federal employees, and urges retrenchment in national expenditures.

The Wright Company is incorporated at Albany for the manufacture, sale, and operation of airships.

November 23.—Representative David de Armond is burned to death at his home in Butler, Mo.

November 24.—The President confers with Attorney-General Wickersham regarding the Interstate Commerce Law and the "white-slave" traffic.

November 25.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt return from Europe.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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"Duns Scotus," Cincinnati, O.—"Please give the origin of the word 'sundae' as applied to ice-cream with fruit juice. It does not appear in any of the dictionaries."

Altho this term is recorded in the dictionaries, its origin can not be stated definitely. It probably had its source in college circles. The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 2179, col. 2), defines the word as "A cooling refreshment consisting of ice-cream and of crushed fruit or flavoring essence."

"E. J. B.," Odessa, Mo.—The use of the verb "carry" in the sense of "escort," "conduct," or "accompany," is colloquial, and not grammatically correct. In the general uses of this term, it means actually to convey or bear, either in the mind or upon or about one's person, that to which reference is made. Its use in the sense of "guiding" or "conducting" in the sentence, "He *carried* the horses to water," is incorrect—preferably, "He *drove* the horses to water," or, "He *led* the horses to water."

"E. M. F.," New York City.—"Kindly inform me how the word 'classified' is separated. Is it classified, clas-sified, or classi-fied?"

The correct syllabication of this word, as given in the STANDARD DICTIONARY, is clas-si-fied, and the word may be properly divided on any one of these syllables.

"C. F.," New Orleans, La.—"With respect to the use of the adjective 'bad' and the adverb 'badly' in the following sentence, please tell me which is correct: 'I came into the room, and I felt *bad* (or *badly*) when I wrote the theme.'"

Care should be taken to discriminate between these two words. If the idea intended to be conveyed is that you did not have your accustomed vigor and consequently were feeling out of health, or indisposed, "bad" is the proper form of the word to employ. "Badly" would refer to your *manner of feeling*, in relation to the sense of touch; whereas "bad" refers to the condition or state of your feelings or health. The sentence correctly reads: "I came into the room, and I felt *bad* when I wrote the theme."

"A. D.," Toronto, Canada.—The placing of a negative in a sentence is largely left as a matter of choice with the writer, according as one construction or another expresses most forcefully the idea he has in mind. The result of the negation is generally the same, as, for instance, in the sentences following: "Students habitually read no daily papers," is equivalent to, "Students habitually do not read daily papers." Also, "No figures were obtained" expresses the same idea as is contained in the sentence, "Figures were not obtained." The negative may usually be connected with any particular phrase upon which the emphasis is to be placed.

"A. H. M.," Mt. Airy, N. C.—"Please give the correct rendering of the sentence, 'Two parties in one day *is* (are) more than *is* (are) good for me.'"

In this sentence "parties" is the subject of the verb, and as it is plural in form and sense, requires a plural verb—"Two parties in one day *are*." This clearly disposes of the first part of the sentence; in the second part an ellipsis occurs of the subject governing the second verb. This subject is manifestly "parties," understood after the word "more," and as "parties" is plural, the form of the verb is also plural. The sentence should read: "Two parties in one day *are* more than *are* good for me."

The Privileged.—"I hope you don't mind my asking," said a woman diffidently, "but should I call you professor or doctor?"

"Oh, call me anything you like," was the great man's rejoinder. "Some people call me an old idiot."

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Winter Travel Number

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December Eighteenth

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Our readers will find also in this issue the announcements of some of the leading tour, transportation and resort managements.

The Literary Digest

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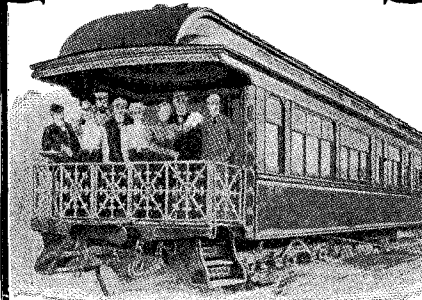
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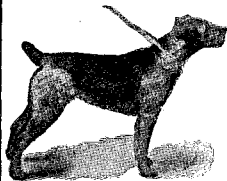
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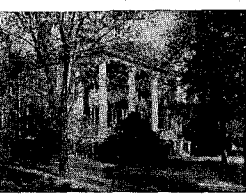
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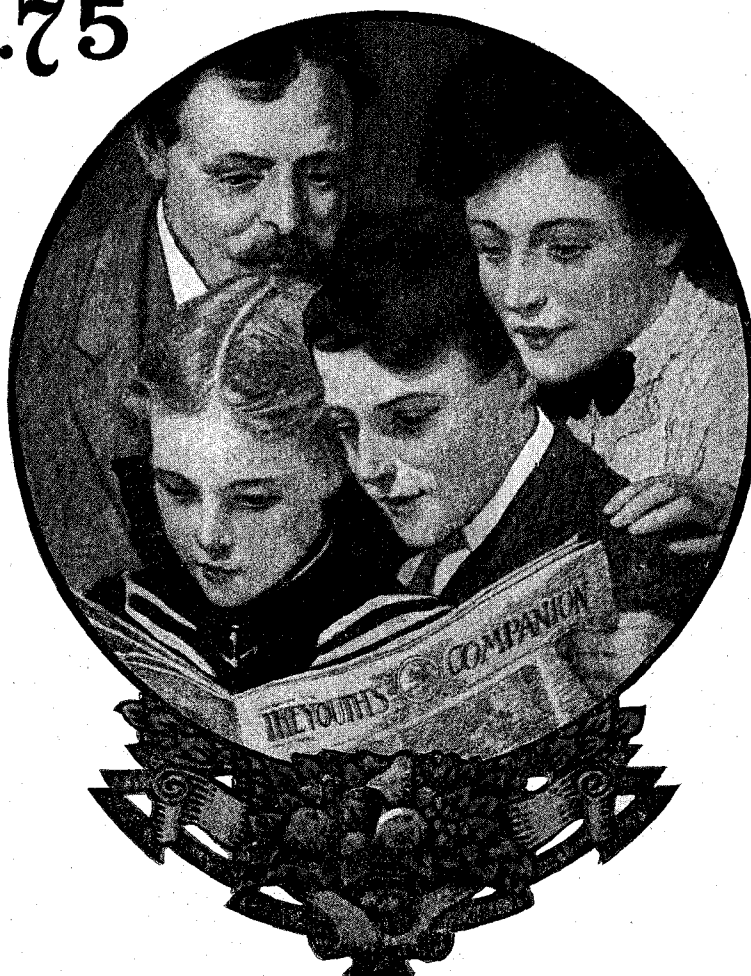
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